The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

OPPOSITION TO THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Many letters are being received here by members of Congress and prominent officers of the Government urging on the part of the House a reconsideration of its action in repealing entirely the Bankrupt law. It is argued that the repeal as it stands, leaving pending proceedings untouched, is inconsistent, and that if an entire repeal is to be had, it must terminate proceedings in every case where a final discharge has not been granted. The greater portion of letters received urge a modification rather than an absolute repeal, and it seems probable that the sober second thought on the subject will concentrate on some proposition similar to that of Senator Morton, who proposes that the effect of any act of modification shall, at least, date back to the beginning of the present session of Congress. It is altogether probable that the Senate will refuse to repeal the law, but will insist on its modification.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has not been able to complete a report on the subject referred to it last session, of changing the method of electing the President and Vice President, but considerable time will be given the consideration of the question during the recess, with a view to having some recommendation ready soon after Congress reassembles. There have been some changes in the membership of the committee, which causes some delay, till all the members of the present committee have been able to consider the material that was collated last Summer. There is a prospect of harmonious action.

A GENERAL RAILROAD LAW LOOKED FOR.

The Chairman and several of the members of the House Committee on Railroads and Canals will be occupied during the recess in the consideration of the very large number of bills which have already been referred to the committee. It is hoped that the work will be so far advanced that a general Railroad law may be reported to the House on the first call of the committee after the holidays. The question of the right of the General Government to charter railroads through States, under the constitutional provision for the regulation of inter-State commerce, has been considered by the committee, which will report that such right exists, and will recommend the granting of such charters. The committee will not, however, report favorably upon the bill for a law granting a special charter for a road from Chicago to the sea-board. This bill fixes too high a rate for freight, in the judgment of the committee.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The indications are that the social world of Washington will be very quiet this Winter from various causes, chief among which is the fact that several prominent families are in mourning. Though the death of Mrs. Grant's father will not interfere with the State ceremonies incumbent upon the President, it will cause Mrs. Grant's withdrawal from all but the most formal requirements of the season. Secretary Delano's family is also in retirement under affliction, and the English Legation is closed socially on account of the death of Lady Thornton's father. The family of Senator Edmunds is in mourning in consequence of the death of several near relatives, including the father of the Senator. Senator Sprague's family is in retirement in consequence of the death of the Chief Justice, and Mrs. Senator Chandler has recently lost a sister.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

From conversations with Senators it is safe to say that a majority of them, instead of agreeing with the House in a total repeal of the Bankruptcy act, are in favor of amending it in such particulars as will guard the debtor from the exactions of a small minority of his creditors, leaving the question of involuntary bankruptcy to be determined by those more largely interested. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary will give this subject their consideration during the holiday recess. Numerous petitions and letters have been received from all parts of the country, pointing out means by which relief may be afforded both to the debtor and creditor classes.

REVISING THE ESTIMATES.

The several executive departments of the Government will next week begin the work of revising the estimates and setting forth in detail what public expenditures for the current fiscal year and what estimates for the next fiscal year can be reduced without serious detriment to the public service, in order to have the same ready for Congress upon reassembling after the recess, in accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives. The estimates for the running expenses of each department, such as the salary of clerks, books, stationery, and postage cannot be reduced, but those for work upon public buildings throughout the country, erection of light-houses, and similar work, will be cut down extensively. The estimates for work on public buildings and light-houses for the next fiscal year amount to $10,000,000, which sum can be reduced to $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. Most of the $10,000,000 is for beginning work on new buildings in various parts of the country, and as there is a manifest disposition in Congress not to commence any new buildings, these estimates will all be omitted. Upon those public buildings now in course of construction, some appropriation will be necessary to continue the work, as its cessation would result injuriously to that already done. For instance, the work upon the buildings in Philadelphia and New-York can be continued with an appropriation of about $1,000,000 for each, and smaller buildings in other parts of the country can be completed or kept in a fair stage of progress with smaller sums. Another item in which there will be a very heavy reduction is the estimates for public works under the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, amounting to $21,300,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors and fortifications. The appropriations for these purposes will probably not amount to one-half of the estimates. The expenses of the War Department proper, Secretary Belknap states, cannot be reduced, as they are now at the lowest possible figure for a satisfactory management of that branch of the service. The estimates for the government of the Indians, the pay of Superintendents, and fulfilling treaty obligations, amount to nearly seven millions of dollars, an increase of two millions over those of two years ago. In these there will be some reduction, though it will probably be small.

PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The books of the Treasury Department show that during the past fiscal year the total amount of money covered into the Treasury from the sale of old material, condemned stores, supplies, and other public property was $1,637,283 15; of this amount $65,764 97 was for the Treasury Department; $1,182,812 85 from the War Department; $334,708 96 from the Navy Department, and $43,996 37 from miscellaneous sources.

THE REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

The statement of receipts by the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, shows that from Customs duties there were received from all ports in the State of New-York, $129,773,261 79; Pennsylvania, $8,113,390 35; Massachusetts, $21,853,397 38; California, $6,167,397 87. On account of internal revenue New-York returned $19,312,323 60, the largest amount from any district in the country being from the First District in that State—$4,065,010 61. Pennsylvania returned $7,855,534 24; Massachusetts, $3,774,639 06; New-Jersey, $2,566,674 57; Virginia, $7,373,293 35; Kentucky, $5,488,962 99; Ohio, $14,370,277 83; Illinois, $16,452,020 60; California, $3,367,288 35.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Gen. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has received a letter from Mrs. Matilda Fletcher, inquiring his opinion of a plan suggested by her to encourage "industrial expositions" in connection with our public schools. She would induce the pupils to bring to the school-room, once a week or once in two weeks, some article of use, made by themselves, to be exhibited and explained, under the supervision of the teacher, in the presence of the parents and friends. The Commissioner, in response to this letter, writes that he heartily approves of her plan, which he considers to be a practical development and application of the underlying idea of the kindergarten system, which has shown that to be allowed to make something themselves is a delight to the youngest children, and that by a wise direction of this instinct they can be taught many useful lessons. He also commends the plan as a means of increasing the interest of parents and friends in the schools and of securing their visits at stated intervals; while it would furthermore arouse in the children such an interest in the daily work of the household, the shop, and the farm as will teach them the value and dignity of labor and fit them for usefulness.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Light-house Board gives notice that a first-class spar buoy, with red and black horizontal stripes, has been placed in thirteen fathoms of water, to mark the position of a wreck in the track of vessels bound into New-York City from the eastward; Fire Island Light-house bears north-east by north, distant about ten miles; Sandy Hook Light-ship, west; Highland lights, west half south; bearings magnetic. In consequence of the fixed white lights on the Burlington (Lake Champlain) Breakwater being mistaken for other lights, they will be changed to fixed red, on and after Dec. 21, 1873.

THE CENTENNIAL STOCK CERTIFICATES.

Clement M. Biddle and N. Parker Shotridge called on the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, in company with Hon. Leonard Myers, presenting for his approval the design for the engraving of the certificates of stock for the centennial. This design has been adopted by the Centennial Board of Finance, approved by the commission, and only required, under the law, the final approval of the Secretary. The design was pronounced to be in excellent taste, and, after official approval, was placed in charge of George B. McCarter, the Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau, who gave direction to his engravers to commence work upon it at once.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A large meeting was held this evening at Lincoln Hall, under the auspices of the Congressional Temperance Society, when Dr. Chickering reported the views and intentions of men in high positions respecting prevalent convivial customs on Christmas and New-Year's Days, and introduced Senator Tipton, Representatives Albright and Burrows, Bishop Simpson and others, who spoke against the custom of making these periods occasions of unwonted and often degrading indulgence. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this meeting, under the auspices of the Congressional Temperance Society, call upon the heads of families throughout the United States to discard all intoxicating liquors from the entertainments tendered their friends and the public during the coming holidays.

POSTAL CHANGES.

OFFICES ESTABLISHED AND DISCONTINUED AND POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Post Office changes for the week ending Dec. 20, were:

New-England.—Offices established: Beechwoods, Norfolk County, Mass., Ezra Brown, Postmaster; Richmond Furnace, Berkshire County, Mass., Hiram Shead, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Charles F. Sheavey, Hodgdon Mills, Lincoln County, Me.; Thos. J. Knowles, Nealy's Corners, Penobscot County, Me.; Wm. S. Rackliff, Simpson's Corners, Penobscot. County, Me.; Eli Crosby, West Freeman, Franklin County, Me.; Gawn Wilkins, Henniker, Merrimack County, N. H.; Simeon W. Abee, South Charlestown, Sullivan County, N. H.; Le Roy A. Kent, Calais, Washington County, Vt.; A. Kellogg, Shelburne, Franklin County, Mass.; James F. Smith, Warwick Neck, Kent County, R. I.

New-York.—Postmasters appointed: Wm. O. Schriber, Bedford, Westchester County; Theo. W. Harford, Churchville, Monroe County; Jas. A. Baker, Constantia, Oswego County; Nicholas Gaudet, Groghan, Lewis County; Mason Hammond, Erwin Centre, Steuben County; Henry Barkley, Knox, Albany County; Mrs. Josephine L. Looney, Looneyville, Erie County; Kent J. Willard, Lyonsdale, Lewis County; Herbert E. Johnson, Merricksville, Delaware County; Evan G. Hughes, Nelson, Madison County; Christopher L. Tutsell, Quarryville, Ulster County; Jacob Faber, Red Jacket, Erie County; David Robson, Reading Centre, Schuyler County; Chas. Blatchley, West Colesville, Broome County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters appointed: Wm. Sooy, Green Bank, Burlington County; Henry C. Stratton, Moorestown, Burlington County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices established: Bridgeport Mills, Franklin County, Jacob Phillippi, Postmaster; Cessna, Bedford County, Andrew J. Wisegnna, Postmaster; Morganza, Washington County, Wm. P. Morgan, Postmaster; Sill's Station, Bedford County, Henry Sills, Postmaster; William's Mill, Cumberland County, John Williams, Postmaster. *Discontinued.*—Edenville, Erie County. Postmasters appointed: Michael Sypher, Antes Fort, Lycoming County; Amasa Carmer, East Hebron, Potter County; Jane E. Cowan, Fulton, Westmoreland County; R. B. Platt, Gowen, Luzerne County; Andrew C. Cole, Haze Dell, Lawrence County; James N. Pearce, Lavermore, Westmoreland County; Edwin E. Simpson, Lonella, Delaware County; Mrs. Estella E. Smith, Montureville, Lycoming County; John D. Walter, Point Pleasant, Bucks County; J. H. Crissman, Snow Shoe, Centre County; William Henry Jackson, West Greene, Erie County; Joseph C. Gregg, Youghogany, Westmoreland County.

Maryland.—Offices established: Black Rock, Baltimore County, Thomas Kilbaugh, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed: Zudoh P. Wharton, Girdletree Hill, Worcester County; Isaiah Collins, Lindayville, Worcester County; John Hunter, Robeystown, Prince George's County.

INCENDIARISM.

SUNBURY, PENN., FIRED IN TWO PLACES—STABLES AND HORSES DESTROYED—THE PEOPLE GUARDING THEIR STABLES.

SUNBURY, Penn., Dec. 21.—A fire yesterday, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., destroyed the stable of John Markle. Three horses were consumed. When the fire was almost extinguished the alarm was sounded again, this time for the large stable belonging to the City Hotel, about two blocks distant from the first fire. This was also destroyed, with a stable adjoining, owned by D. Heim and Robert Campbell. At this point a stable belonging to Simon Martz was pulled down by a hook and ladder company for the purpose of arresting the fire. The house of John Elsley, opposite the City Hotel stable, then caught fire and was destroyed. During the progress of the second fire a section of hose connected with a steam fire-engine burst, which had the effect of permitting the spread of the flames. The fires were the work of two incendiaries, a white man and a negro, who were seen at Markle's stable a few minutes before the fire, and afterward were seen running up an alley in the direction of the City Hotel stable, and doubtless fired that also, as it could not have caught from the first fire—the wind blowing at the time in a contrary direction. Great excitement existed last night, citizens standing guard over their stables and other property. At one time the City Hotel was in great danger of being destroyed, but escaped. The total loss is estimated at from $6,000 to $8,000. Insurance unknown.

FIRE IN A MENAGERIE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Late this evening a fire occurred at the Winter head-quarters of Forepaugh's Menagerie at Germantown, destroying a frame stable, together with seven valuable horses and all the wagons belonging to the show. The cages containing the wild beasts were all saved.

THE LATE PROF. AGASSIZ.

FUNERAL SERMON BY DR. PEABODY, OF HARVARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The formal sermon on the death of Agassiz was preached to-day, at Cambridge, by Rev. A. P. Peabody, the Chaplain of Harvard College, before the President and Faculty, and a large congregation, including many prominent people, whose presence was noticed at the funeral services on Thursday. Dr. Peabody took for his text Isaiah, xl., 8: "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word and power of God stand forever." The preacher first dwelt on the thought of the steadfastness of God and the ever-living word of God. Every advance post in science is a prophet's watch-tower. Every accession to the area of knowledge is an accession of holy ground. Every glimpse of profound or philosophic insight thins or rends the veil through which man looks in the face of God. The veil is yet to be wholly rent away, and by human hands, and to have borne any part in this development is a title to the world's enduring gratitude, which is the only fame worth having and worth learning. It is because such a mind has passed to higher service, he then said, that our sanctuary bears these tokens of a sincere and deep sorrow; that our community, our country mourns. He has gone, and in the ranks of liberal culture the anxious question goes round, "who can fill up his place, and who take his burden?" The spirit exhaled kindles surviving souls, and through us one can reproduce what we have seen in him. Let us hope that the part which he filled so nobly will be assumed by not a few who, though with unequal steps, will follow where he has led.

The preacher then proceeded to speak of Agassiz's work, enumerating his various and well-known achievements. He then continued: I should do injustice to his memory were I to speak merely of such services as will have their chief recognition among men of science. In no respect does he merit grateful commemoration more than in his indefatigable labors for the diffusion of scientific knowledge and general education among all classes and conditions of men. Much of his time and strength, his best powers, and his most cunning eloquence have been given to popular education, to the instruction of the teachers of our public schools, to the diffusion of knowledge among families, mechanics, and artisans. It must have been in utter weariness and exhaustion, and with the consciousness of some fearful crisis close impending, that he addressed the agriculturists of Fitchburg with all his wonted eloquence and fervor, thus rendering his last active service to that generous propagandism which had become a pervading, I might say the chief, element in all the plans and labors of his later years. The generosity thus manifested for the public welfare was ever shown to his individual pupils, who have found in him unvarying, unwearying patience, forbearance, and kindly helpfulness. All over the country are professors and teachers of science who owe to him, often, the initial purpose, and when not so, the direction of the persistent and successful industry by which they have fitted themselves for distinguished usefulness and eminence. So that in the whole scientific culture of our land his spirit will still live and work, and the impulse which he has given will be prolonged and reiterated in coming generations. Those who knew him need not that I say how closely these disinterested services to the public, to his pupils, to all whom he could benefit accorded with his whole spirit and character, as manifested in the intimacies of society, and in the sacred relations of friendship and kindred. No man can have been more thoroughly unselfish, nor can have had or deserved warmer friends. Hosts of peasants among the Alps, years and years after his sojourn on the banks of the Arr, talked lovingly of him and delighted to point out to tourists the mountain that bears his name. Fishermen at Nahant and Cape Cod who had but once seen him never forgot him, when hook or net brought up aught that was rare or strange; sailors treasured up for him shells and fossils from the Indies and the Southern seas. His broad sympathies, his hearty good-fellowship, won for him troops of tributaries, and many there were of all conditions and grades of culture who would not willingly return from the Pacific coast or a whaling station, or an Asiatic port, without something for Agassiz. I cannot close this hasty and inadequate, yet fervent and hearty tribute, without recalling to your memory the reverent spirit in which he passed his scientific labors. Nearly forty years ago in his first great work on fossil fishes, in developing principles of classification, he wrote in quotation: "An invisible thread in all ages runs through this immense diversity, exhibiting as a great result the fact that there is a continual progress in development, ending in man—the four classes of vertebras presenting the intermediate steps, and the invertebrales the constant accessory accompaniment." Have we not here the manifestation of a mind as powerful as prolific; the acts of an intelligence sublime, the marks of goodness as infinite as wise, the most palpable demonstration of the existence of a personal God, author of all this, ruler of the universe, and dispenser of all good? This, at least, is what I saw in the works of creation, and it is what he ever read, and with profound awe and adoration. To this exalted faith he was inflexibly loyal. The laws of nature were to him the eternal word of God. His repugnance to Darwinism grew in great part from his apprehension of its atheistical tendency, an apprehension which I confess I cannot share, for I forget not that these theories, now on the ascendant, are maintained by not a few devout Christian men, and while they seem to me unproved and incapable of demonstration, I could admit them without parting with one iota of my faith in God and Christ. Yet I cannot but sympathize most strongly with him in the spirit in which he resisted what seemed to him *lese majesté* against the Sovereign of the Universe. Nor was his a mere theoretical faith. His whole life, in its broad philanthropy, in its pervading spirit of service, in its fidelity to all arduous trusts and duties. In his simplicity and truthfulness, he spake as one who was consciously fulfilling a mission from God to his fellow-men. We mourn his departure as an irreparable loss. Yet is there not ground for thankfulness that he was taken from us while we could lament his removal; that he was spared the slow decay, the living death which added years might have brought; that there is no sad appendix of decline and infirmity to the fair volume of his life; that he has been translated with such appalling yet merciful suddenness to a larger, higher sphere of activity. God comfort and help those whose homes and hearts he has left desolate, and grant them that nearer fellowship with the fast gathering company of kindred in heaven, in which alone they can find consolation and peace.

THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL CLUB.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 21.—The Boston Commercial Club visited the new Merchants' Bank building, and some other banking and manufacturing establishments in town yesterday.

At 3:30 P. M. its members left for Boston on the Vermont Central Railroad, in the directors' car, exceedingly gratified at their trip and reception in Montreal.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—President Grant met a number of old friends at an informal dinner at the house of Gen. Harvey to-night, after which he, accompanied by his son and several other gentlemen who came with him, left for Washington.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A SEXTON.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Edward Bell, for thirty years past sexton of Dr. Lord's church in this city, who has been missing since Friday last, was found last evening drowned in two feet of water, at Forest Lawn Cemetery. It is supposed he has been foully dealt with. The deceased was a gentleman of some means.

MASS-MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO.

AN EXCITED GATHERING — COMMUNISTIC TALK—THE DEMANDS MADE—A RIOT ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—An immense meeting of laboring men and mechanics who are out of work was held on West Twelfth street this afternoon. Upward of 5,000 participated. The meeting was highly exciting, and speeches were made in the English, German, French, and Polish languages. A large number of policemen were present, and had they not been a terrible riot might have occurred. The speeches were all of an incendiary character, and created great excitement. The speakers announced that the working men had met, not for political purposes, but to devise some means "to bring the laboring classes out of their present terrible calamity." Distinctions in society, it was stated, are to be broken up. The working men must band together to sustain themselves in their rights. Thousands of men are out of employment, and something must be done to sustain them. The crisis was denounced as the result of overproduction and of monopoly. The laboring men, rated as so many machines, are actually in a starving condition, and help must be demanded. They must combine against capital. If there was no other remedy, then they must resort to force. The city must be compelled to give them work, or money and provisions. It was said that slavery is abolished in the South, but a worse serfdom than that ever was now exists in the North. The rich were denounced as caring more for luxury than for human lives. An organization similar to that of the grangers was urged upon the meeting. Hopes were expressed (and the sentiment was loudly cheered) that the day was near at hand when an equitable division of wealth would be made. In specific terms it was demanded that the city furnish work for the suffering many. Then a preamble and resolutions were adopted, addressed to the Mayor and Common Council, embracing the following propositions: First, demanding employment for all who are willing and able to work, at the rate of eight hours per day, with sufficient wages; second, that advances, either in money or provisions, be made to those for whom there is no work; third, that these advances shall be distributed by a committee to be appointed by the working classes; and fourth, that in case the funds of the city are insufficient, the city credit shall be resorted to for the purpose of obtaining a loan. In order that the resolutions may be promptly brought before the Mayor, a special committee was appointed for that purpose. They will go before the Common Council to-morrow evening. The men out of employment will assemble at 7 o'clock, and will march in solid phalanx to the Court-house square, where they will await the return of their committee. It is hardly possible that the delegation to visit the Mayor will be cordially received, and it is certain that their resolutions will be referred to a standing committee. This, it is believed, will anger the men congregated in the public square, and grave consequences are anticipated.

ANOTHER MEETING.

VIOLENT THREATS AND DENUNCIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Five thousand working-men met at west side, Turner Hall, to-night, and passed resolutions demanding bread or work from the municipality. The most sanguinary spirit prevailed, and threats were openly made that if their demands were refused they would resort to pillage and bloodshed. They will visit the Common Council to-morrow evening in a body to enforce their demands.

UNEASINESS IN CINCINNATI.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF EMPLOYED LABORERS BECOMING THREATENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 21.—The correlated questions of labor and relief are creating an embarrassing and threatening complication in this city. Another and larger demonstration of working men is to be made here to-morrow. It will be remembered that the Park Board recently advanced the wages of laborers in the Parks from $1 25 to $1 50 per day. The Board of City Improvements, the most important board in the city, and the one employing the most men, refused to pay more than $1 25 to its laborers. The demonstration is to be made to this board. Large German and large Irish meetings were held to-day. The proceedings of the German meeting have not transpired. The Irish passed a resolution not to work any longer for the city till a favorable report from a committee appointed to confer with the Board of Improvements is received. The demonstration is to add force to the representations of the committee.

The last demonstration was entirely peaceful, but the city would feel better if it were the last demonstration to be made. The number of lodgers in the free lodging-houses increases steadily. Business is picking up, but it cannot begin to absorb the laborers drawn into the city from all the surrounding country by the whirlpool caused by the late financial storm. Crime has been alarmingly increased in the last few weeks, and murders are of daily occurrence.

A sense of insecurity and apprehension pervades society. There is no general alarm, but a feeling of insecurity. It is hoped that with the commencement of the new year increasing business will give employment to a majority of the unemployed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—Working men held meetings to-day, expressing indignation at the act of the Board of Improvements, last week, in fixing the wages of day laborers at $1 25, and of other street employes accordingly. They will make a demonstration by procession to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased with continued low temperature and clear weather on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. Partly cloudy weather, with areas of light snow and low temperature, are reported from the lower lake region. The pressure has diminished, with rising temperature and increased cloudiness on the Eastern Gulf States, and thence northward over the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, and the North-west. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the South-west, where fresh to brisk winds, with cloudy weather and rain, now prevail. The Ohio River has fallen four feet and a half at Cincinnati during the past twenty-four hours.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, generally clear weather, with continued low temperature, will prevail during the day, followed by increasing cloudiness and rising temperature in the Middle Atlantic States.

For the lake region, increased cloudiness, with areas of snow; the winds in these districts gradually backing to southerly, with increasing force and less pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, north of Florida, continued cool and generally clear weather, with northerly to easterly winds.

For the Gulf States and thence westward over Tennessee, fresh and occasionally brisk easterly to south-easterly winds, rising temperature, and rain, especially on the Gulf coast.

For the Ohio Valley, less pressure, slight rise of temperature, north-easterly to southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather during Monday, followed by threatening weather by Monday night.

For the North-west, partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature, and areas of snow in the western portion of this district.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the temperature will remain below freezing point during Monday

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS IN THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

The most important item of news in the Virginius matter is the announcement from Washington that the Attorney General has rendered an opinion adverse to the claim that the Virginius had a right to carry the American flag. The evidence submitted by the Spanish Government that the papers which gave her that right were obtained by fraud, appears to have been found satisfactory by this Government. By the terms of the protocol under which the Virginius was surrendered, this evidence dispenses with the salute which was to be made to our flag on the 25th inst., as that document stipulated, as will be remembered, that the salute should be fired on the day named, unless in the meantime it should be proved to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginius carried the American flag without right thereto. An express disclaimer, however, will be demanded of Spain, that no insult was intended to this country in the capture of the vessel. The rumors which found circulation in Madrid on Saturday that the Spanish Government would demand the return of the vessel and her passengers, may be ascribed to the fact that some unofficial intimations had been given out there, of the opinion which Attorney General Williams had rendered in the matter.

Our dispatches from Key West yesterday relative to rumored complications between Great Britain and Spain, and the order of Lord Granville to the British West India Squadron to immediately concentrate in Cuban ports, indicate the rather excited and eager state of feeling which exists at our naval rendezvous. Whatever substantial basis of truth these rumors may have will undoubtedly become known in a day or two from London and Washington sources.

Our latest mail dates from Havana are of the 13th inst. At that time popular feeling was excited and somewhat threatening in tone. The forced surrender of the Virginius and her surviving passengers had produced a strong impression on the population, and a general feeling of exasperation and desire to offer up some one as a sacrifice to the popular disappointment were plainly evident. Gen. Jovellar had issued his proclamation on the 11th inst. announcing that the Virginius must be surrendered, and on the same morning, at daybreak, that vessel had been quietly towed out of the harbor and sent off on her way to Bahia Honda. Later in the day it became known where she had gone, and for what purpose; but beyond an excited discussion of the news everywhere, there was no commotion. On the following evening, however, a turbulent crowd, mainly of the lower classes, assembled in the Campo Marto square, and subsequently marched to the palace of the Captain General, shouting for the heads of traitors, and threatening death to everything and everybody. They were pacified by a conciliatory speech made to them by Gen. Jovellar, and by the presence of a large body of cavalry and Police, which took up a position from which they could charge the rioters in front and flank. The next day several of the ringleaders were arrested, and no further disturbances have been reported.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL THAT THE VESSEL HAD NO RIGHT TO CARRY THE FLAG.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—It has been known for some days that the Spanish Government has furnished evidence with regard to the Virginius and her claim to the right to bear the flag of the United States, and that the President has submitted the evidence to the Attorney General for his opinion thereon. It seems now to be understood in official circles that the Attorney General has given the opinion that the vessel had forfeited the right to bear the flag of the United States, and at the time of her capture she was carrying it without right and improperly. In view of this opinion, our Government will, in accordance with the terms of the protocol, institute inquiry and adopt proceedings against the Virginius, and against any of the persons who may appear to have been guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith. As Spain has proven to the satisfaction of the United States, according to the Attorney General's opinion, that the Virginius was at the time of her capture carrying the United States flag without right and improperly, the salute to the flag, on the 25th day of December, will be dispensed with as now not necessarily requirable; but the United States will expect a disclaimer of intent of indignity to its flag in the act which was committed. From the proofs submitted by Spain, it appears the clearance papers of the Virginius were obtained by perjury.

THE REPORTED COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Department of State has no information concerning the complications between Great Britain and Spain.

DISPATCHES OF ADMIRAL SCOTT.

ACCOUNT OF HIS ACTION AT SANTIAGO—INTERVIEW WITH THE SPANISH COMMANDANT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Rear Admiral Scott has sent to the Secretary of the Navy a large mass of documents connected with the capture of the Virginius and the executions which followed it. These include the list of 103 who were in the prison at Santiago de Cuba, thirteen of whom were shot. Among the surviving appear the names of Manuel Morases, of Philadelphia; Philip Meitzler, of Charleston, S. C.; Samuel Gray, of Harrisburg, Penn.; Alfred Parker, location not given. These are all the Americans among the number given. Those who were executed, in addition to the thirteen above mentioned, were in jail only a few hours, with the exception of Capt. Fry, who was not taken to that place. According to the official report concerning the mode of trial by the court martial, Capt. Fry declined to answer all the questions put to him, protesting that by the law of nations he and his crew had committed no offense that justified his or their imprisonment or trial as pirates, claiming to be in command of an American merchant vessel furnished with all properly-certified papers, which he had delivered to the boarding officer of the capturing vessel.

J. N. Rowe, of Rockland, Me., deposed at Kingston, Jamaica, that from his knowledge of navigation the Virginius, when captured, could not have been less than seventy miles from the coast of Cuba.

The report from Madrid that the Spanish Government has decided to make a demand upon the United States for the return of the Virginius, and passengers and crew, is not credited here, for the reason that they were delivered to the United States by virtue of the protocol between the two countries, subject to judicial proceedings.

Commander Braine, in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 30, communicating the information he obtained about the Virginius, says:

"You will see by my letter to his Excellency, Señor Brigadier Commandante General De La Morales, that I protest against any further punishment to any of the officers, crew, and passengers of the Virginius, irrespective of their nationality; and if any more were ordered to be executed, I must be informed before it took place, as I claimed the American flag protected all. I have taken means to circulate it ashore in the city that if any of the prisoners taken from the Virginius are executed, I will sink every Spanish gun-boat and other Spanish men-of-war here that I can get at. I feel assured that this rumor has had a good effect, and I believe should our Government demand the persons taken from the Virginius yet alive, the authorities will surrender them. You will observe by my interview that the General asks in reply to my suggestion that an easy partial solution to this already complicated affair would be to deliver up all the people now alive belonging to the Virginius, "In what manner could that be done?" leading me to believe it to be really a wish of his to deliver them all to the United States. I replied, "By putting them in boats and putting them on board the ship I have the honor to command, restoring them under the flag from which they were taken." The Governor replied, he could not do so without orders from his superiors. Commander Braine asked if the people taken from the American steamer Virginius were executed by the authority of the highest ruling power in the island, or by the order of the Government officials here. The Governor answered, "By the Government here." Commander Braine said: "Could not the same power that ordered their execution order their release and delivery to him?" The Governor replied in the negative. The people taken from the Virginius were executed by an order previously issued by the Admiral commanding the naval forces of the island; others were executed under authority of an order issued by Gen. De Rodas.

Commander Braine—But were there not passengers on board the American steamer Virginius?

The Governor—You must recollect that there were many Spaniards among the passengers, and one among them a deserter from our army on this island.

Commander Braine—Yes, but they were taken from an American steamer on the high seas.

The Governor—On the night of the arrival of the Virginius at this port, on looking over the papers, an order was found issued by the late Captain General, and it was under his order that the trial and executions took place.

Commander Braine—But I have to remind you that both the United States and British Governments protested against that order, and told the Spanish Government that they would not allow any such interference, and that the most that the United States Government could admit would be the confiscation of the vessel and cargo.

Commander Braine having received assurances that his dispatch to the United States Government would be forwarded without interruption thanked the Governor for his courtesy and withdrew, after delivering in person a written protest relative to the officers, crew, and passengers of the American steamer Virginius.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLORADO AT KEY WEST—THE VESSELS AT THAT PORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 21.—The Colorado, which left the compass buoys off New-York at 11:30 A. M. on the 12th inst., arrived off this port last night, and brought to anchor a mile off Fort Taylor this morning at 9:30. All well on board. The evening and night of the second day out the Colorado encountered a severe south-wester, which thoroughly tested her seaworthiness. Yesterday morning at 7:30, off Hillsborough light, we met the Ossipee with the Virginius in tow, the latter having no steam on.

It is reported here to-day that there have been popular outbreaks in Havana, in consequence of the surrender of the Virginius.

Yesterday morning, soon after passing the Ossipee with her prize, the Powhattan, with the monitor Manhattan in tow, came in sight behind us, and got to anchor before we did. The Powhattan will probably commence her return trip northward to-morrow.

The vessels now in port here are the Worcester, the Wyoming, the Colorado, the Powhattan, the Pawnee, and the Dispatch. The iron-clads Saugus, Mahopoc, and Manhattan are also here. The Canandaigua is expected hourly. Every day adds to the number of vessels in port and increases the crowd ashore.

RELATIVE ARMAMENTS OF UNITED STATES AND SPANISH IRON-CLADS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A well-known ship-builder furnishes the following statement: The American Navy, compared with that of Spain, shows that we will have thirty-four guns in all our iron-clad fleet when the vessels now under contract shall be repaired, and twelve guns that will remain worthless, as Congress has made no appropriation to repair them; while Spain has now afloat 151 guns in iron-clads alone, and is building three of the largest class of iron-clad sea-ships, carrying the heaviest guns. When these are completed she will have 300 guns, or nine times as many as we have, in iron-clads alone.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The new Washington Home building on Waltham street, Boston, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. It will accommodate forty patients.

Mme. Gallevey, late Lady Superior of the Order of the Sacred Heart, in the West, died yesterday morning in the convent of that order in Chicago.

The report that M. S. Hall, the contractor for the Paoli and Fall River Railroad, had absconded, proves to be untrue. It seems that he had been disappointed in money matters and went East to negotiate bonds.

Second Assistant Engineer C. F. Purdee has been detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Frolic; Gunner Thomas H. Fortune from the naval magazine, Kittery, Me., and ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

FATAL COMBAT BETWEEN POLICE AND THIEVES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—In a battle to-night between two policemen and four thieves whom they were trying to arrest one of the latter was shot through the head and killed. The thieves had fired several shots at the officers, who replied with a number of shots, one of which took effect as noted.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

Last night Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, with his reserve force of officers, made a descent on the negro gambling-house No. 183 Thompson street, kept by Charles Nichols. Nichols, with four other negroes, were arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station. A full set of faro checks, cards, and a "lay-out" board were seized. The prisoners will be arraigned to-day at Jefferson Market Court.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION AT A STAND-STILL.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Dispatches from Cape Coast Castle as late as the 27th of November report that, although there had been a few skirmishes with the Ashantees, they were not of an important character, and the expedition was practically at a stand-still, awaiting the arrival of the English regiments now on their way.

DESERTION OF THE CREW OF A TRANSPORT AT WOOLWICH.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The crew of the Sprite, which was preparing to sail from Woolwich, for the Gold Coast, have deserted in a body, and the vessel will be delayed one day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW PEER—DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Right Hon. William Monsell, late Postmaster General, has been raised to the peerage.

Sir Joseph Cowen, Member of Parliament for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, died to-day, aged seventy-three years.

CAPSIZING OF A THAMES FERRY-BOAT—THIRTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A ferry-boat was capsized on the Thames to-day, and thirteen persons were drowned.

SPAIN.

CARTAGENA TO BE ASSAULTED THIS WEEK—INSURGENTS DEMORALIZED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The correspondent of the *Standard*, near Cartagena, telegraphs that three men were killed by the recent magazine explosion.

The besiegers received a reinforcement of 1,500 men on Friday, and 4,000 more are expected to arrive before the assault, which will probably be made this week. The insurgents are demoralized, and desertions are frequent. Contreras has arrested Barcia for advising submission.

GERMANY.

AN ARCHBISHOP DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—Archbishop Ledochowski has declined to stand as a candidate for the Reichstag.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM EXPERIENCES A SLIGHT SHOCK OF APOPLEXY.

LONDON, Dec. 22—3 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Emperor William had a slight attack of apoplexy yesterday, which causes uneasiness at Berlin.

DENMARK.

STRIKE OF GASMEN IN COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 21.—The gasmen have struck work, and the city to-night is in darkness.

PRINTING THE SESSION LAWS.

A QUARREL BETWEEN MAJOR WALLER, OF MONTICELLO, AND THE SUPERVISORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, Dec. 21.—There is a curious war in this county between the Board of Supervisors and Major Waller, the publisher of the Monticello *Watchman*. It is a law of the State of New-York that the printing of the session laws shall be given to two papers in each county representing the two leading political parties. For many years there were but two papers in this county, both located in this village, one of which is Republican and the other Democratic, and while this continued to be the case it was all plain sailing. But improvements have been going on, and to-day there are two other papers printed in the county, both of which claim to be independent of party and strictly neutral. At the last session of the board, when the vote was taken as to the printing of the session laws, to the surprise of all but those who were in the Ring, one of the neutral papers received the highest number of votes, and the *Independent Republican*, the Democratic paper, the next highest, and the printing of the laws was given to them. But, singular to relate, the whole number of votes cast was over twenty, whereas there are but fifteen members in the board. On these grounds Major Waller appealed to the board, and Thursday afternoon a resolution was passed rescinding the vote, and a new ballot ordered. The second ballot resulted the same as the first, to the astonishment of every one. At the announcement of the vote Major Waller, through his counsel, served a mandamus on the board. The board then became frightened, and yesterday afternoon a motion was made and carried to rescind all former action and proceed to a new ballot. Before the Supervisors could prepare their ballots a motion to adjourn to 7 o'clock P. M. was carried. When the board met and proceeded to work, to the astonishment of every one, the resolutions relating to the printing of the laws had mysteriously disappeared from the minutes, and the board took no further action. Before adjourning *sine die* a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman to employ counsel to defend them. Thus the matter rests, but Major Waller is determined to secure his rights if justice can be obtained.

This is the same board who, as County Canvassers, went behind the sworn statements of the Inspectors of the towns of Fallsburg and Forestburg, in the late election, and threw out votes enough to defeat Mr. Madden as State Senator.

MEXICO.

ROBBERY AND MURDER BY BANDITS.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Dec. 21.—It is reported by telegraph from Ceraloo to-day that A. M. Sanders, a prominent merchant of Rio Grande City, Texas, has been robbed and murdered on the road near Ceraloo. He had been in the interior of Mexico some months, and was on his return home. He was killed near where two Americans were attacked and killed in August last, and, it is presumed, by the same party of Mexican bandits.

THE MATAMORAS POLITICAL TROUBLES.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Dec. 21.—At an early hour this morning the streets were thronged with partisans of Gen. Cortinas and John Trevino Canales, the rival candidates for Mayor. Several hundred men, headed by a band of music, concentrated on the plaza in front of the City Hall, where the return judges were to meet to count the vote. About 12 o'clock the present Mayor attempted to leave the City Hall with the returns without announcing the result, when a general fight ensued, in which several hundred shots were fired, wounding the Mayor and six policemen. Eight of Cortinas' band were carried off badly wounded. Government troops, several hundred strong, under Col. Cresto, entered the plaza and planted several pieces of artillery, covering the square, when the combatants retired toward the outskirts of the city. Federal troops now hold the plaza, and the streets are comparatively quiet. Another attack is anticipated to-night, against which every precaution is being taken.

A BRUTAL SCHOOL-TEACHER.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 21.—Bills have arrived at the Central Police station offering $300 reward for the capture of Charles L. Alten, a German school-teacher, of the township of Warren, Mich., who is guilty of brutal outrages on certain of his scholars. A minute description of the wretch accompanies the placard.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

HISTORY OF THE CERAMIC ART. A Descriptive and Philosophical Study of the Pottery of all Ages and all Nations. By ALBERT JACQUEMART. Containing 200 wood-cuts by H. CATENACCI and JULES JACQUEMART, twelve engravings in aquafortis by JULES JACQUEMART, and 1,000 marks and monograms. Translated by MRS. BURY PALLISER. London: SAMPSON, LOW & CO. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

This sumptuous volume is at once a revelation and a prophecy. It throws open the whole world of ceramic art to those who are disposed to yield to its fascinations, and its presentation to the American public, even in this English edition, is equivalent to a prediction that there is to be a decided development of taste in this direction in this country within the next few years. We have had, to be sure, the works of Chaffers, Marryatt, Birch, and Bohn, but compared with this work of Jacquemart they give little more than the alphabet of this science, the ramifications and bearings of which are so extensive and important as to make it well worthy that careful study for which this exhaustive treatise furnishes the fullest opportunity and facilities. To show the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of Mr. Jacquemart's work, we need only summarize its sections. Beginning with a condensed statement of the technology, the volume is divided into four books, the first of which is devoted to a sketch of the ceramic art as it was known to the ancients—in Egypt and Judea. The extreme East, including China, Japan, and Corea is discussed in Book Second, and in Book Third the Asiatic continent is taken up. Assyria, Babylon, Asia Minor, Persia, and India are here thoroughly gone over, and the fourth and concluding book is devoted to the West, including Greek and Roman ceramics, those of the Middle Ages, and of the Renaissance. An appendix to these chapters describes stone-ware, and its relations to the general subject; and the fourth and concluding chapter is given to the ceramics of modern times. The high conception which M. Jacquemart has of the art the history of which he gives, is a sufficient indication of the varied scholarship which he brought to the execution of his task. In the introduction he says: "A philosopher seeking among the products of human industry the one which would enable him to follow, through the course of ages, the progress of intelligence, and give him the approximate measure of the artistic tendencies of man, would select incontestably the works of the potter.... By studying the ceramic works of a people yet in their infancy, we are able to explain the progressive march of the nations of antiquity, and thus to strengthen the inductions suggested by reasoning by the study of facts actually in operation. The savage tribes of the present day make, with the most primitive materials, vases which at first sight might be mistaken for the early essays of the Greeks, the Etruscans or the Incas; they employ the same processes, invent the same modes of decoration, confirming that most elementary law of all philosophy, that similar ideas proceed from similar conditions, and develop themselves more or less rapidly according to given rules." M. Jacquemart's work is thoroughly carried out upon this theory, and every page shows the most intimate knowledge of the history of the languages and of the manners and customs of the different peoples whose works he describes. He lays himself open to the charge of being an enthusiast, to be sure, but without enthusiasm this study would become the most wearisome and irksome of all tasks, so slight are the shades of difference between the productions of different periods, and so endless are the marks which need to be traced to identify the works of individual makers. With enthusiasm, however, the lines of research which investigation opens up make ceramics one of the most fascinating, suggestive, and instructive studies to which a man of leisure can devote himself, and one of the most refreshing and improving of recreations to him who may seek it as a means of relaxation. M. Jacquemart writes with that dash and freedom which make the semi-scientific treatises of the French such pleasant reading, even to those who may have but little knowledge of the subjects they discuss. It is hardly possible to read half a dozen pages of this treatise without feeling the contagion of the author's enthusiasm, for Mrs. Bury Palisser has transferred into the English not only the nicest technicalities of the art, but has preserved the glow and fervor of the French with a consummate skill which proves her to be as thoroughly acquainted with one language as the other.

And it must be remembered that there are as romantic passages in the history of ceramics as can be found in that of any art. The career of Bernard Palissy alone would be enough to redeem the most ordinary of occupations from the commonplace, and it proves that in the pursuit which he followed with such indomitable perseverance, and which he illustrated with such superb skill, there is an influence capable of stirring the noblest and most cultured minds. "Inventor in science as well as in art," M. Jacquemart says, "we owe to him the first elements of geological study; and we are surprised to find in his simple pages the theory of Artesian wells, and of the expansive force of steam." When thirty-three years of age, having finished his trade and married, he settled down at Saintes, expecting to make a living from the returns of his works as glass-maker and surveyor. At this time an earthen cup happened to fall in his hands, "turned and enameled, and of such beauty," that "he entered into dispute with his own thoughts" regarding the secret of its manufacture, which he at once set himself to discover. Without the slightest knowledge of argillaceous earths, and with only his own surmises to guide him, he stumbled for years through a series of experiments, which at times reduced him and his family to the very extremity of distress. At one time his furnace having been constructed, and the earths prepared, it was necessary for more than a month, night and day, to grind the materials to produce the white enamel. This time the flux was wanting, and a firing of six days and six nights did not end in glazing the pieces. In despair, Palissy began again grinding without letting the furnace cool. He breaks pots, prepares trial pieces, but wood fails him. He writes: "I was obliged to burn the props which supported the trees of my garden, which, being burned, I was obliged to burn the tables and floors of my house to make the second composition melt. I was in an agony that I cannot describe, for I was all dried up and parched from the smoke and the heat of the furnace. My shirt had not been dry for more than a month, and also to console me they laughed at me, and even those who ought to have helped me went crying about the town that I was burning my floor; and by these means made me lose my credit, and they thought me mad." This attempt failed of success, and he writes: "I met with nothing in my home but reproaches, and instead of consolations I received only maledictions." Still he battled on. At one time he was compelled to pay off his last workman with his own clothes, and, before arriving at complete success, he had yet to support such severe grief that he thought, as he relates, "of entering the door of the sepulchre," but his sublime faith in his art at last carried him safely through difficulties which again and again threatened to crush him. His exquisitely beautiful productions brought him the favor of Kings and Princes, and more than this they secured him for a time, as a Protestant, protection against his Roman Catholic persecutors. Finally, however, in 1588, at the age of nearly eighty, he was arrested by order of the Sixteen, confined in the Bastile, and threatened with death. Henry III. went to visit him in prison, and desiring to give him his liberty said, "My good friend, you have now been forty-four years in the service of my mother and myself; we have allowed you to retain your religion in the midst of fire and slaughter. Now I am so pressed by the Guises and my own people that I am constrained to deliver you up into the hands of your enemies, and to-morrow you will be burned unless you are converted." Inflexible in the faith of his fathers, the old man replied: "Sire, I am ready to resign my life for the glory of God. You have told me several times that you pity me, and I, in my turn, pity you who have used the words, '*I am constrained.*' It was not spoken like a King, Sire; and these are the words which neither you nor those who constrain you, the Guisards and all your people, will ever be able to make me utter, for I know how to die." Henry, however, did not give up Palissy to his enemies, but he suffered him to linger in the dungeons of the Bastile, where he died in 1589. It is worth noting that while M. Jacquemart sketches so fully the earlier career of Palissy, he not only avoids all allusion to its sad close, but leaves the impression that the protection of his royal patrons secured him final and effective shelter from persecution.

The records of English pottery make their contribution to the literature of the heroic in the life of Josiah Wedgwood, whose history Miss Meteyard has lately written so fully. Born in 1730, the youngest of thirteen children, compelled to suffer the amputation of his left leg when a mere youth, as one of the results of an attack of the small-pox, beginning in the trade upon which he afterward shed such luster as a "thrower," his assiduity, skill, taste, and thorough mastery of all the details of his profession secured him the recognition of Queen Charlotte, who finally appointed him her potter, and gave to his manufacture the name which it has ever since borne of "Queensware." M. Jacquemart does not, by any means, give the prominence to Wedgwood that his works deserve, but he recognizes his merits heartily and emphatically.

There are other individual careers which shed great lustre upon the annals of ceramic art, but if it might cite only these of Palissy and Wedgwood, it could claim honors as high as any of its sister arts, for having that in it which can call into exercise the highest qualities of the noblest minds.

With true artistic indifference to all sordid considerations M. Jacquemart has nothing at all to say about the prices which choice specimens of porcelain and of pottery have brought, but the quotation of a few figures will show that the ceramic fever takes as strong a hold upon the pocket of the wealthy amateur as does the passion for masterpieces in sculpture or painting. The Barberini vase, for instance, now in the possession of the Duchess of Portland, cost her 1,800 guineas, and she would not have bought it for that price had she not agreed to let Mr. Wedgwood, who was competing with her for it, take a certain number of copies for sale to his patrons. The fifty copies which he sold for fifty guineas each, it is said, did not reimburse him his outlay in making them. The Empress Catharine II. of Russia had a set of ware made by Mr. Wedgwood, for her Grenouillière Palace, near St. Petersburg, which took three years to manufacture. It consisted of 365 pieces—as many as there are days in the year—and these pieces had on them 1,200 views of English country houses, &c. She paid for the set £3,000. At Lord Pembroke's sale, in 1851, three oviform vases and covers, *bleu de roi*, with flat handles, painted with seaports, bouquets of flowers, and ormolu-stands, brought £1,020. At the famous Bernal sale a pair of rose Dubarry vases, which were originally bought of Lord Ashburton by Mr. Bernal for £150, brought the enormous sum of 1,850 guineas. And at the same sale five vases and ewers, *bleu de roi*, with upright handles, realized the astounding price of £2,361. At Capt. Rickett's sale the Marquis of Hertford paid 1,350 guineas for a magnificent vase and cover of old *bleu de roi*, with gold and gilt figures in relief, and figures fishing, painted after Boucher. The prices which have been paid for the famous Henri Deux ware or Faïence D'Oiron, sixty-seven pieces of which, only are known to be in existence, have become proverbial. A biberon of this set sold in the Count Portales' sale for £1,100, and the Baron Anthony De Rothschild paid for a candlestick of the same ware 4,900 francs.

We might cite similar prices indefinitely, but those we have quoted show conclusively into what a mania the passion for collecting specimens of pottery and porcelain may grow. It seems very strange that, while this passion has reached so great a development abroad, there should be such indifference regarding it in this country, where as yet the collectors—those who really deserve to be so called—hardly exceed, if indeed they reach, a score in number. This indifference is, moreover, likely to work us serious injury in allowing valuable collections illustrative of our own early history to pass out of our possession, and that, too, irrecoverably. If M. Jacquemart's treatise, with its profuse and carefully-drawn illustrations and exquisitely-executed etchings shall compel attention to this beautiful and most instructive art, and, by developing a taste for it, lead to a true and correct appreciation of its value in an historical aspect alone, the enterprise of the publishers who have brought the work within the reach of American readers, will result in a substantial service to the country at large.

A NEW THEORY OF GOVERNMENT.

LIBERTY AND LAW UNDER FEDERATIVE GOVERNMENT. By BRITTON A. HILL. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1873.

The innocent aspect of this book is very deceptive. It is a small volume of only 263 pages, very well printed on very good paper, and altogether presenting an air of much mildness and respectability. To look at it only, nobody would dream of the desperate character of its contents; and we feel that a deep debt of gratitude is owing to its author for having in the preface and early portion of the text warned us of the momentous things we should meet with further on. For it is nothing less than a project to subvert every existing form of government, our own in particular, and to replace them by one of Mr. Britton A. Hill's own manufacture. Such a proposition of course demands consideration, lest we throw away something that is very valuable; and if any one questions this, we shall silence the skeptic immediately when we say, upon Mr. Hill's authority, that it is the result of a life of thought, and of thirty-five years' practice in the law. We add, also upon Mr. Hill's authority, that if his plan were adopted, "results would follow surpassing even the dreams our most sanguine patriots have dared to indulge in." And we do not doubt that for one moment. But he goes on to say that "it would turn the world of nature into a landscape-garden;" that it would make it "a fit habitation for such noble things as men;" that houses "would fall into harmony with their natural sites"—a great blessing!—that it "would make all men equal under just laws," destroying the "existing rivalry between rich and poor;" "dispel from the minds of men every element of darkness and superstition;" remove "the foolish fear of an angry God;" and change "the superstitious dread of the future world into serene and happy assuredness of infinitely continuing revelations of new beauty."

We can well comprehend the anxiety of everybody to know how all this, and much more of which our limits preclude the mention, is to be done. But before gratifying curiosity in that direction, we must indicate the process by which Mr. Hill prepares the mind of his readers for the startling conception that resulted from his thirty-five years' practice of the law. He is very gentle with us, leading us on with much caution. Having devoted ourselves a sufficient time to the title-page, we are introduced to a short preface, wherein he assures us, by inductive reasoning, of his own infallibility, power, and prodigious faculty of self-reliance. Having realized this, we are brought to a "table of contents," where the wonders of the show are faintly foreshadowed. Thence we are led to the "introduction," which further impresses us with Mr. Hill's assurance of his own infallibility, and where a few lessons, in very long sentences, are given us on the magnitude of Mr. Hill's intentions. We are now supposed to be fully prepared for the great scheme itself. But, of course, to be at all substantial, that must stand upon something. So Mr. Hill prepares a foundation by mixing up a small quantity of Greek and Roman republicanism with a larger proportion of the law of Moses. To this he adds a little piece of the Swiss Constitution, and a fraction of those of Great Britain and the United States, with a few "fundamental principles" to make them relevant. But, unhappily for the result, some of these ingredients are not genuine. That long practice in the law—thirty-five years, be it remembered—must have left Mr. Hill very little time for reading up his history. We can understand that; yet it is unfortunate, as we shall presently see.

All forms of government that have ever been adopted, having been failures—according to Mr. Hill's theory—that of Moses was, of course, a failure. This is too evident to need proof. Moreover, it is always to be regarded as sufficient for Mr. Hill to assert anything. After that it is not to be questioned. Our concern, therefore, may be understood when we feel that we have yet to brave his opposition. He likens the government of the ancient Greeks to those of the Red Indians! This shows his remarkable powers of perception, powers which unquestionably surpass all that anybody else can boast of. We certainly have nothing at all approaching to them. There we must admire him; but when he goes on to say that "Sparta was the only State in Greece which retained a republican form of government," we cannot help feeling that he is trying to impose upon our credulity. We do not believe that any man can perceive that, and therefore we do not believe that Mr. Hill can. Our impression is that Sparta was the only State in Greece that retained its Kings during the most brilliant period of Grecian history. Did Mr. Hill ever hear of the Agidæ, and the Eurypontidæ, of Agis, or Cleomenes, or Agesilaus? Is he prepared to say that Lycurgus, whom he mentions, was not of royal descent, or that he was not a contemporary of his nephew, Charilaus? Did Mr. Hill ever read any of the history of Greece from the mythical period down to the battle of Sellasia? Or does he write from hearsay?

We must confess that with these suggestions arising, our faith in Mr. Hill is failing. The thought occurs to us that, after all, he may not be infallible, and our courage increases. So we read on; and presently we find him talking about the success of Alcibiades, whom he describes as the Jim Fisk of his time. Now it seems to us that the wonderful success of Alcibiades wants proof, and to compare him with the late Mr. Fisk is really asking too much. If Mr. Hill knew Mr. Fisk—and he probably did, as he writes with so much confidence—he certainly has not made the acquaintance of Alcibiades. We will, with his permission, offer him a limited introduction. Alcibiades was of high birth, talented, possessed of a large private fortune, a scholar, a statesman, an orator, a soldier, a man of intrepid courage, and of unbounded resource in the framing and execution of great national enterprises. In which of these particulars did Mr. Fisk resemble him? He was profligate, but with his own inherited money. Was Fisk? He was unscrupulous; so was Fisk; and there the resemblance ends. But it is a pitifully small point upon which to base an identity of character.

We will excuse Mr. Hill his ancient history, and see what he knows about more recent things—about what he calls "the feudal Governments." We regret to find it very small—less than nothing. He does not understand the first principles of the feudal system. He says it grew up in Europe between the "fifth and tenth" centuries, and still exists in England; but he certainly does not know what it was, and it is obviously quite unintentional on the part of Mr. Hill that he ranges himself with those who regard the feudal system as having existed under the Anglo-Saxon Constitution, and, therefore, that it was not first introduced into England by the Normans. If he knew the history of titles, he would not say that those of Duke, Count, Marquis, Margrave, and Baron were "assumed" by certain noted warriors; nor would he follow that statement by the ridiculous nonsense that we find, but which we have neither the space nor the inclination to quote. He is assuredly ignorant of the history and principles of the British Constitution. He seems never to have heard of an aristocratic republic or of a democratic monarchy. He tells us in one sentence that an aristocracy of landed proprietors is a standing danger to the liberties of the Swiss; and in the very next he assures us that the "predominance of a landed aristocracy gives great permanence to the Swiss Confederation." He has an idea that the British House of Lords is made up of the descendants of the "noted warriors" who first assumed titles, then monopolized the land, and after all enslaved the people—to remove which we refer him to any complete work on the peerage and landed gentry. He talks about the East India Company as a powerful monopoly, not apparently knowing that it has long ago ceased to exist. He then turns to the United States. Our own Constitution, being the "creation of reason" to "fit a certain contingency," resembles the law of Moses. All other constitutions are "sad memorials of human cowardice and ignorance," and, therefore, they are rotten. Ours is rational, and so far it is sound; but being like that of the Israelites, which failed, it on that account is rotten, too. "Moneyed monopolies and other forms of despotism" are growing up among us. "Absurd legislation" is characterizing us. We have too many features of the "English feudal character" among us. We are too much affected with the "barbarism of an unknown common law," which is only a "legal despotism." And so we shall be doomed to national perdition if we do not do what Mr. Hill tells us.

And what is this? Why, the truth is, we are not half enough governed. We have always understood that those nations are best governed which are governed least; but Mr. Hill says no. He is a lawyer—at least he says he has practiced law for thirty-five years—and he feels quite sure that there can be nothing so good as law, in unrestricted and unlimited doses. Government is to buy up all the railroads, telegraph lines, and all channels of intercommunication and commerce, and to make laws to regulate the manner in which the people move about or transact business. Laws are to be made for the provision of pure air, the building of cities, towns, and houses, and the washing and cleansing of the people, as well as for feeding them and providing them with game. Laws are to be made so as to insure to each of us a proper amount of sleep, and of holidays, and morality; and there are to be twelve grades of schools, so that in future nobody shall be short of history—a want which sorely pains the author, and which, therefore, he can appreciate. All taxes are to be abolished except one, but we are not told what that is. The Chinese are not to be tolerated. We are a free people. The President is to be removed, and a triumvirate substituted in his place. Citizens must be made to vote at all elections, and otherwise to do their duty. The newspaper press and polygamy are to be put down. Laws are to be made to establish a "system of State and national newspaper publications," which are to be furnished to everybody free of charge. Interest for the use of money is declared to be the result of cowardice; it is, therefore, to be abolished. A metallic currency is not to be thought of; the only money must be a paper currency, issued at the will of the Government. Herein "lies the philosopher's stone which ages have exerted their best efforts to discover," and failed because there was no Britton A. Hill and a thirty-five years' law experience to help them. Everybody is to be under Police surveillance. It must be made absolutely impossible that any person can arrive at and take up his quarters in any township or village, or in any part of the city, unless the Police are immediately advised of the facts of his arrival, his name, residence, occupation, and proposed destination. If necessary "passports" are to be used. We suggest that they be called tickets of leave. Cohabitation is to constitute marriage, but divorces are to be in order. People are to marry young. Extravagance in women is to be abolished. Immigration is to be stopped, except in the case of respectable foreigners with money. They will be permitted to come here; otherwise the future population of the country is to depend solely on the patriotism of its native-born citizens.

We have very little more to add. In the last sentence of the book Mr. Hill expresses his ardent hope and desire that if any one has a better system of government than his to propose, he will at once present it to the public for examination. The author's idea evidently was to suggest something which in his own self-glorification he thought could not be done. But he has made another mistake. He ought to have challenged the world to produce, not a better method, but a worse one. In that case he would have had a much better chance of receiving the answer he wants, for it seems to us that a worse scheme is impossible.

—*Heaven in Song.* Sheldon & Co. Rev. Dr. Fish, the compiler of this work, which we noticed recently, desires to correct the impression that his object in preparing the book was to make a collection of poetical gems of a sacred character upon all subjects. He regards it strictly as a specialty, and limited to one department of poetical production, where the subject is heaven. He was, therefore, precluded from inserting many productions, the beauty of which he recognizes, by the restriction he had thus imposed upon himself, and which led to what he considers, and we think justly, to be the largest collection of songs upon the one subject that has yet been published.

WHERE WERE THE POLICE?

A BRUTAL PRIZE-FIGHT NEAR BATH, L. I.

A brutal prize-fight took place near Bath, Long Island, early Friday, between two well-known pugilists—James Turner, of New-Orleans, and Edward McDuff, of Brooklyn—who battered each other to the delight of the crowd of roughs present for $250 a side. On Thursday night the numerous sporting houses in Brooklyn and this City were crowded with roughs and sporting men, all eager to witness this disgraceful exhibition. The Brooklyn authorities were aware the fight was about to take place, and had made arrangements to prevent it. It was announced by the parties having charge of the arrangements that the fight would take place at Sheepshead Bay. Carriage after carriage left Murray's saloon, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, at midnight. The Police, who were dressed in citizens' clothes, also secured carriages and followed. These parties, however, were thrown off the track by the pugilists and their friends, who started in another direction. The place selected was near Bath, Long Island, where the pugilists arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A ring was formed, and no time was lost in arranging the preliminaries. Turner was the first to enter the ring, and was greeted with loud cheers. McDuff soon followed and was similarly received. Thomas Scott, of Brooklyn, and John Johnston seconded McDuff, while Daniel McMurray and John Levins, of Philadelphia, seconded Turner. James Glass was referee, and two well-known Brooklynites acted as umpires. James Turner is an English pugilist, and has won fourteen out of the sixteen battles fought by him. One of them was a draw, and in his contest with Tom King, at New-Orleans, for $2,000, he was defeated. He is five feet eight inches, and weighs 148 pounds. McDuff is five feet seven inches, and weighs 145 pounds. He is a well-known pugilist, and has figured as a principal in a number of these brutal affairs. All being ready, the usual formalities were gone through, after which the seconds left the inclosure and the struggle commenced. The fight was a brutal and desperate one for ten rounds, Turner gaining first blood and first knock-down. The next ten rounds were fought hard, and the pugilists were terribly punished. In the twenty-first round McDuff's hands began to swell, and Turner's friends urged him to force the fighting. Both men showed symptoms of weakness, and this round very little fighting was done. The men clinched, a protracted struggle ensued, and McDuff was thrown heavily on his head. It was evident that the fight was nearly at an end. McDuff showed increasing symptoms of weakness, while Turner, although badly punished, was quite fresh. Turner forced the fighting and planted terribly hard blows upon his youthful opponent's face, cutting and bruising him in a shocking manner. McDuff then faced Turner and exchanged blow for blow until he was knocked down. At the call of time for the twenty-ninth round McDuff seemed to be in a weak condition; his face and body were fearfully bruised, and his friends could scarcely get him up at the call of time. On coming to the scratch McDuff shook like a leaf and seemed afraid to force matters. Turner led off and hit McDuff heavily on his jaw, the latter responding with a blow on the neck, but his blows lacked force. Turner then rushed in and hit McDuff on the right eye, and followed up his advantage by another tremendous blow on the left eye of his antagonist, who fell bleeding and senseless in the middle of the ring. Both men were carried to their corners. McDuff became quite weak, and stated he could fight no longer. His seconds tried all they could to get him to contend another round, but it was useless, and they threw up the sponge, Turner being declared the victor. Twenty-nine rounds were fought, lasting fifty-eight minutes.

DISGUSTING PRIZE-FIGHT AT SAND'S POINT.

Another disgusting prize-fight occurred, yesterday morning, between Dan Donovan and Jack Cummings. They fought at "catch weight" for $200 a side. The principals and a party of roughs left this City at an early hour yesterday morning, and proceeded in a sloop to Sand's Point, Long Island, where they arrived at daylight. A ring was pitched, and the pugilists stripped for the contest. Donovan won the toss for corners, and selected the south-west corner. Dennis Madden and Thomas Cannon seconded Donovan. John Costello and Peter Magen acted for Cummings. John Ryan, of Brooklyn, was umpire for Donovan, and Stephen Barrett for Cummings. John S. Martin was chosen referee. Donovan is five feet nine inches in height, weighs 140 pounds, and formerly worked in a gas-house in New-Jersey, where he resides. Cummings is a young man, measures in height five feet nine inches, and weighs 150 pounds. At 6:20 A. M. the roughs crowded round the ring and the fight commenced. The first round was savagely contested, and ended in Cummings falling without a blow. In the second round Cummings broke his opponent's nose. The blood flowed freely, bespattering both pugilists. Donovan was knocked down, and the crowd of ruffians cheered Cummings, the referee allowing him "first blood" and "first knock down." In the third round Donovan struck Cummings a heavy blow on the chin and received one in return on the neck. Donovan then forced the fighting, and as the brutal contestants pounded each other the excited mob yelled and urged them on still more fiercely. The round ended by Cummings again falling to avoid punishment amid hisses and groans. In the fourth round Donovan struck his opponent with terrific force on his left eye, cutting a deep gash which, swelling, closed it. Cummings retaliated and cut another frightful gash on Donovan's mouth. The round ended by Donovan throwing his opponent heavily. On went the brutal exhibition, round after round being desperately contested. In the eighth round Donovan was bleeding from the mouth and nose, and his face was terribly battered. Cummings was in a still worse plight; his left eye was closed, while his right was twice its natural size, and his hands were badly swollen. Costello, his second, seeing he was unable to continue fighting, wanted to throw up the sponge, but Cummings refused and insisted on holding out until eighteen rounds had been fought, when Donovan knocked him senseless. He was carried, a bleeding, helpless wretch, almost beaten out of semblance to humanity, to his "corner." He there fainted, and Donovan was declared the winner. The fight lasted fifty-eight minutes, and both men were terribly punished. The roughs quickly embarked on board their sloop, and the pugilists were blanketed and taken on board, and did not return to this City until late last night.

THE HOLIDAYS.

AMONG THE BOOK-SELLERS.

THOS. NELSON & SONS.

Nelson & Sons are among those who cater for the amusement and instruction of children, as well as for more critical readers, and their holiday catalogue will give every boy and girl ample scope for choosing a book or set of books such as their young hearts delight in. Of the more costly books issued by Nelson & Sons, the most noticeable is *Nature; or, The Poetry of Earth and Sea*, translated from the French of Mme. Michelet. The book contains upward of 200 superb steel engravings from drawings by Giacometti, and is, in printing, binding, and every respect, a very beautiful work. Of the other books of Nelson & Sons the following, including children's books, are noteworthy:

FLEMISH AND DUTCH PICTURES—Containing most of the celebrated pictures of Rubens, Rembrandt, Tenniers, Ostade, &c. With biographies, descriptive letter-press, &c. Folio, muslin extra, beveled.

MOUNTAIN (THE)—From the French of Jules Michelet, author of "The Bird," with upward of sixty illustrations by Percival Skelton and Clark Stanton, &c. Imperial 8vo, muslin, richly gilt, gilt edges.

BEAUTIFUL BIRDS IN FAR-OFF LANDS.—By M. and E. KIRBY. 12mo., muslin, beveled, gilt sides and edges. With numerous exquisitely colored illustrations, showing the natural colors of the plumage of the various birds.

SWEET HOME SERIES—The four following volumes in box. 12mo., muslin extra, illustrated: Emily Millman, Gipsy's Secret, Humphrey Merton, Christian Gentlewoman.

THE DRUMMER-BOY SERIES—Comprising the five following volumes. 12mo., muslin extra, illustrated: Joseph Pilmore, The Besieged City, Master Peter, German Drummer Boy, Orphans of Glenulva.

THE GRANGE SERIES.—The four following volumes, with many illustrations. 12mo, muslin extra, in box: Hayslope Grange, Arthur's Victory, Eliza Metcalf's Basket, The Captives.

TROTTIE'S LIBRARY.—The five following volumes, large type, profusely illustrated, with fine illumination on side. 12mo, muslin extra: Our New Baby, Tiny Stories, Trottie's Story Book, Old Stories about Animals, A Week by Themselves.

R. W. CARTER & BROTHERS.

Messrs. Carter & Brothers, the well-known publishers of all works in connection with the Presbyterian, head their list of Christmas books with one which will, in fact does, command a heavy sale—the *Songs of the Soul*, by Dr. Irenæus Prime. It is a collection of hymns from the cloister of the Middle Ages, strains of the camp and conflict, songs of girlhood and motherhood. It is a book, as it professes to be, "gathered out of many lands and ages." The binding and printing are worthy the material of the book. R. W. Carter & Brothers have several other new works of a religious character, including *The Argument of the Book of Job Unfolded*, by Rev. Dr Green, of Princeton Theological Seminary, 12mo; *Verena*, by Emily Sarah Holt; *The Healing Waters of Israel*, by Macduff; *The Little Camp on Eagle Hill*, by the author of *The Wide, Wide World*; Ryle's *Notes on the Gospels*, seven volumes; Dr. Guthrie's Works, nine volumes; *The Church in the House*, by Arnot; *This Present World*, by the same; Dr. Hamilton's Sermons and Lectures; *She Spake of Him*, by Mrs. Guinness; *Leaves from the Tree of Life*, by Dr. Newton; *Fanny's Birthday Gift*, by Joanna H. Mathews; *Henry's Commentary*, new edition, nine volumes, octavo.

T. B. PETERSON & BROS.

A new book by Mrs. Southworth, from the press of T. B. Peterson & Bros., of Philadelphia, is always welcome, more especially at this moment, as every one is on the lookout for good books. Mrs. Southworth has given to her last work the rather startling name of *A Beautiful Fiend; or, Through the Fire*. The many admirers of this authoress will be glad to hear that it is fully up to her standard; all the more reason why they should send to Philadelphia for a copy. It is hardly necessary to mention that Peterson & Bros. make a great point on the publication of all the many works of fiction of Mrs. Southworth.

HENRY HOLT & CO.

The publications of Holt & Co. are of their usual high character, and several will meet with marked attention; especially Straus', *The Old Faith and the New*, the uniform library edition of Mill's works, together with his autobiography, and Mr. A. D. Coleridge's Translation of Moschele's most interesting book—*Recent Music and Musicians*.

IVESON, BLAKEMAN & CO.

Though only engaged in the issue of publications of an educational character, the choice of Webster's Dictionaries, both abridged and unabridged, and in all kinds of binding, brings Iveson, Blakeman & Co. into the category of Christmas gift publishers.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Mr. Wells' well-known publication—*The Science of Health*, is a valuable addition to the current literature at a time when eating and drinking are so much in order as during the holidays.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN.

These enterprising gentlemen have succeeded in raising advertising circulars to the level of literature. Their advertising book is one of great attractiveness, even to those who do not advertise.

LEAVITT & ALLEN BROTHERS.

This firm of publishers have those fine specimens of gift books—Raphael's book of "Madonnas," Shakespeare's "Characters of the Intellect and Affections," and Shakespeare's "Characters of the Passions and Imagination," all splendidly bound and illustrated.

DICK & FITZGERALD.

Two books issued by Dick & Fitzgerald are sure to sell well. They are, *What Shall We do To-night, or Social Amusement for Evening Parties*, and *McBride's Comic Dialogues*.

A. DENHAM & CO.

Denham & Co., of Murray street, have a fine assortment of holiday books in history, poetry, biography, the drama, &c.

DE WITT C. LENT & CO.

This firm offer *The Ministry of Song* and *Legends of the Christ-Child* as Christmas books. They are good and suitable.

MASON, BAKER & PRATT,

At their store, No. 142 Grand street, Mason & Co. have an assortment of holiday books, bibles and prayer-books which is well worth inspecting.

THE PIANO-FORTE AND ORGAN MAKERS.

CHICKERING & CO.

The art of piano making in this country, under the auspices of Messrs. Chickering & Co., of No. 11 East Fourteenth street, has reached so high a standard that one would suppose it could not well be further advanced; and yet, as Christmas after Christmas comes round, Messrs. Chickering are certain to have some novelty or improvement, which sends a number of pianos to join the already well-filled ranks of monarchs retired from business. But an artist, whether amateur or professional matters not, must have the very best and newest pianos, or they must fall behind in the roll of musicians. Those who love the tone and touch of Chickering's instruments have no cause to complain that their favorite makers do not keep them well to the front. Their grand, square, and upright pianos have been before the public for over half a century, during which period their reputation has never wavered for an instant, but on the contrary has always steadily advanced. Such world-wide celebrities as Liszt, Thalberg, Moscheles, Gottschalk, and a hundred other well-known artists have again and again recorded their appreciation of Chickering's pianos, and their delight at having the opportunity of playing on them. At the great exhibitions of London and Paris—that of 1851 in London, and that of 1867 in Paris—Messrs. Chickering received the prize medal and the first gold medal respectively. At Paris they were still more highly honored by receiving, in addition to the gold medal, the Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor. What higher testimonials can those in search of a first-class piano possibly desire—tone, touch, excellence of workmanship, symmetry of design, and cheapness, all that the most fastidious player could demand? To those who desire to make a handsome Christmas present, Chickering & Co. present every opportunity, whether it be a grand, a square, or an upright piano.

STEINWAY & CO.

Concert-goers must have frequently noticed at the bottom of their programme a note to the effect that a Steinway piano will be used for accompanying the vocal part of the entertainment, and for the piano solo. Such a statement is in itself an indirect recommendation of the pianos for which Messrs. Steinway, of Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, have long been so justly celebrated, of no trifling value. For a long series of years the great piano-makers of Europe were puzzled to produce an instrument that should alike be suitable as an accompaniment to the voice and yet brilliant enough for concert playing. It was long believed that such a combination was impossible, and people accepted the rich tones of the Broadwood without the sparkling brilliancy of the Erard pianos, and vice versa, as a matter of necessity, not from choice. Messrs. Steinway would seem to have solved the riddle over which the piano-makers so long puzzled, and to have produced a piano which combines both the desired excellences to the highest degree. How well they have done this we know from the playing and statements of the great artists of song and instrumentation of our day. The one can draw wondrous music from the keys, the other does not find his voice strained by singing to the accompaniment of a Steinway piano. The Academies of Fine Arts of Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm have given a unanimous verdict of unqualified praise in its favor, and jurors at international exhibitions have awarded it the highest premiums. It is but a short while since Anton Rubinstein delighted crowded New-York audiences with the wonderfully grand or deliciously melodious music he produced from it. Such pianos, then, though a cherished luxury to amateurs, are a necessity for professionals, and a desideratum for everybody. These are sold at prices as low as excellence of workmanship and material will permit.

HORACE WATERS.

Among the instruments of different makers in New-York none are more deservedly popular than the pianos and organs of Mr. Horace Waters, of No. 481 Broadway. This gentleman has long evinced an ambition to supply the public with first-class instruments at popular prices. He has been highly successful in his effort, and in his success he has popularized music as an accomplishment while popularizing his instruments. Mr. Waters' national pianos have long been noted for their richness of tone and ease of touch, and as he offers every temptation, in the way of price and terms of payment, to purchasers, he always finds plenty of customers for them. But it is in connection with parlor organs that the name of Mr. Waters is more particularly identified. Indeed, Mr. Waters may be fairly said to have made the parlor organ what it is. Mr. Waters has many different styles of organs, suitable to all ideas, but his two leading instruments are his concerto parlor organ and his new orchestral organ. The concerto parlor organ possesses a beautiful and peculiarly soft tone. The concerto stop is, without doubt, the best ever placed in any organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, from which the effect is most charming, and its imitation of the human voice is superb. For sweetness of tone and orchestral effects it has no equal. The new orchestral organ is indeed a splendid instrument, of great power and qualities. First among the advantages is the great scope of its expression; it being constructed to play the softest music, and, when desired to increase its power, it can, moreover, produce, either gradually or suddenly more volume of tone than any other organ of its class. It has all the volume of tone of a church organ. This is accomplished by Waters' new patent double forte swell, so arranged that the sound is thrown out by a direct passage through the case. In the swell, the sound issues from under the key-board, thus greatly increasing its volume; while the opening of the upper lid, like that of a piano, gives all the possibly desired power and volume of sound. One great and most pleasing feature in this new organ is the new orchestral stop, which is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced. Mr. Waters offers great facilities for paying by installments for all instruments sold by him. Reader, buy one and be happy.

WM. KNABE & CO.

From their houses in New-York and Baltimore Messrs. Knabe & Co, furnish a large and influential *clientèle* with their long-established favorite pianos. Widely as they are known, their reputation does not surpass their merits, for Knabe & Co. spare nothing in the way of excellence of material and workmanship, in order to insure the turning out of a piano which they may feel confident will give every satisfaction to the purchaser. The most brilliant professional players have indorsed these pianos, and spoken most highly of the great superiority of their touch and tone. Messrs. Knabe have pianos of all classes and kinds for sale—either for concert use, for the drawing-room, or for practice at young ladies' seminaries. They can be highly recommended, not only on account of their superior excellence as instruments, but on account of the comparatively low prices at which they are sold.

WEBER.

The Weber pianos and the Weber piano-forte warerooms on Fifth avenue, corner of Sixteenth street, are well known, especially to New-Yorkers. None but the best pianos of the best tone, the best touch, the best workmanship, and, for the purchaser, the best price, are sent out from this establishment; and, just now, they are offered to the public at prices in accordance with the times and season. Now, then, is the time and opportunity to buy a Weber piano and revel in the enjoyment it affords; and if any friends are, in consequence of the late financial crisis, unable to afford the intended new piano, open your heart and your purse-strings simultaneously and send them a Weber as a Christmas present. Neither they nor you will be disappointed.

DECKER BROTHERS.

At the piano-forte ware-rooms of Messrs. Decker Brothers, No. 33 Union square, Broadway, an unusually large stock of grand, upright and square piano-fortes are exhibited, at prices which must insure a large sale during the Christmas holidays. A good piano is perhaps one of the most appropriate and acceptable presents that can be given at the present season, and those who desire to make purchases of this kind will find such a variety of instruments on the catalogue of Decker Brothers as cannot fail to suit the tastes of all. The superior quality of the pianos manufactured by the firm has secured for the house that high reputation which is the best guarantee that can be offered of the merit of every instrument bearing their name. Every piano sold is guaranteed for a term of seven years.

MASON & HAMLIN.

There are the religious as well as the secular festivities of Christmas and the New Year. Many a young and struggling church is unprovided with an organ, or at the best with a temporary and, of course, an inferior one. Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, of No. 25 Union square, whose reputation as organ builders stands as high as that of any one, and who received the Grand Silver Medal and the Diploma of Honor for their organs exhibited at Vienna, will assist congregations or individuals to change all this by putting a splendid new organ in the place of the old and unsatisfactory make-shift. They offer every temptation to ministers and others, in addition to the high character of their instruments.

HAZLETON & CO.

Hazleton & Co., of Nos. 34 and 36 University place, have a splendid stock of piano-fortes on hand—grand, square, or upright. Their pianos have a deservedly high reputation for their superior make and tone; and as they offer them at very low prices and give ample opportunity for paying for them by installments or otherwise, they are naturally very popular with the musical public. Hazleton & Co. also let pianos out to rent to those whose means do not admit of them purchasing an instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS.

At their warerooms, No. 37 Union square, Messrs. Haines are offering a large assortment of first-class pianos at prices to suit the exigencies of the times. This is a fine opportunity to get a bargain for those of moderate means, as Haines Brothers, guarantee every piano-forte which leaves their warerooms. A piano can hardly be called a luxury during the long Winter evenings; it is almost a necessity.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.

To that class of persons who delight in musical boxes, Messrs. J. Paillard & Co., of No. 680 Broadway, are offering unusual opportunities for selecting from one of the most extensive and varied stocks in the City. All their goods are first-class—no matter whether high or low priced.

THE HUDSON COUNTY BOULEVARD.

The Hudson County, N. J., Boulevard Commissioners have fixed the compensation for their officers and employes as follows: Leon Abbett, counsel to the board, $5,000 per annum; William Muirheid, attorney, $3,000 per annum; Wm. Brown, Secretary, $3,000 per annum; W. W. Miller, Chief Engineer, $4,000 per annum, and three assistant engineers at a salary of $3,000 each per annum. At the meeting of the board held on Friday, bills for incidental expenses to the amount of $5,000 were ordered paid, and the salaries to December. There is only one way in which the board can raise money, and that is by issuing improvement certificates, all other means being closed by the action of the courts, injunctions having been obtained by the counsel for the people to restrain the board from issuing or causing the issue of any bonds. The case of the People vs. The Boulevard Commission was argued at the last term of the Supreme Court, and a decision will not likely be rendered before the opening of the February term on Tuesday, the 24th of February. The employes of the board have received no salary for the half year's service rendered.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S MISSION IN EGYPT.

Last evening, says the London *Daily News* of Dec. 9, Sir Samuel Baker gave his promised address to the Royal Geographical Society on his recent expedition into Central Africa. Some hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were unable to obtain admission to the closely-packed theatre of the London University, where the meeting was held, and when the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived, at 8:30 o'clock, they had great difficulty in making their way to the platform. Sir Samuel and Lady Baker were loudly cheered on entering the room with Sir Bartle Frere, the President, and the officials of the society.

The President, in the name of the society, welcomed Sir Samuel Baker, and called upon him to give an account of his travels.

Sir Samuel Baker, who was received with loud cheers, gave a *viva voce* narrative. After an absence of four or five years, he said, he returned again to the society of which he was a member with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret; pleasure at seeing around him so many friends; regret at missing so many faces that during his brief absence had passed away. Specially he would mention the father of the society, Sir Roderick Murchison. One of the rewards to which he (Sir Samuel Baker) looked forward was a reception by the Geographical Society. Before he gave a short outline of all that had passed from the commencement to the end of his great undertaking, it was absolutely important to everybody to know first what was the real meaning and intention of the Viceroy of Egypt in engaging in the enterprise. In the countries beyond the pale of the Egyptian Government, in the Upper Nile, or in other words, in Central Africa, there were between 10,000 and 15,000 slave-hunters, people who were mere outcasts, who, instead of cultivating their country, avoided industry and paying taxes to the Government by entering upon the nefarious system of kidnapping women and children in the upper country. The Viceroy had heard through the Consul, and through himself on his latter journey, of this crying evil, and was determined, in the interests of humanity, to put it down. The question was, how to put down an evil that had existed from time immemorial unchecked. He (Sir Samuel Baker) had a communication with Nubar Pacha, and shortly after that he had the honor of accompanying his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess up the Nile, and his Royal Highness having heard of this evil, conversed with the Khedive, who, with the kind heart he was known to possess, interested himself in the question. If it had not been for the kindness of his Royal Highness, and the interest he showed in the suppression of the slave trade, he (Sir S. Baker) would never have accepted the command. Through the whole of the expedition he felt perfectly certain that not only would the English public regard the expedition with interest, but he trusted he should not disgrace his royal patron. It was necessary to make all kinds of arrangements, as the Viceroy wished to found a great empire in Central Africa, and to suppress the slave trade which ravaged it, to complete which the annexation of the country was absolutely necessary. A military force was required, and he (Sir S. Baker) was to start out with a force of 1,700 men. The Viceroy was a century in advance of his age in Egypt, and his opinions were represented only by himself and two Ministers. In undertaking the expedition the Viceroy and his Ministers found themselves placed against all Egypt, and he (Sir Samuel Baker) found himself in the novel position of being in command of a Mohammedan force, commissioned to put down a system which for ages had been supported by Mohammedans. The expedition was therefore thwarted by every possible intrigue. He started with a staff consisting of his nephew, Lieut. J. H. Baker, of the Royal Navy; Mr. Higenbotham, a most able engineer; six mechanics from Samuda's Yard, Dr. Gedge, and Signor Marco Polo, in charge of the stores. There were many delays in Egypt, which assisted the intrigues of the slave-hunters of Khartoum, by whom it was arranged that the expedition was to fail. He started on the first expedition with 800 men, and reached latitude 9° 21', where he found a terrible change had come over the River Nile. Instead of the grand stream which watered Egypt, there was nothing but immense marshes, through which he had to cut his way. At length he found it necessary to return and form a camp at the mouth of the Sobat, rather than return to Khartoum. The following year he started again with a force of 1,200 men, and instruments to cut through the marsh. For four months they worked through nothing but slush and tangled vegetation, succeeding at last in dragging through a steamer and fifty-eight considerable vessels of fifty or sixty tons each, and his army, until they gained the clear Nile. At Gondokoro they found themselves among intriguing enemies. The gentlemen who lectured at Exeter Hall about a man and a brother knew very little about the slave trade. [Laughter.] A man and a brother would invariably, if he could, enslave the other man and brother—[laughter]—and when he (Sir Samuel Baker) was traveling up the Nile, having cut through all these obstacles, he felt somewhat between a general and a missionary. [More laughter.] Of course he tried to make friends with the native chiefs, and persuade them of the object of the mission. To one chief, who was a highly intelligent man, he preached almost a sermon on the abolition of the slave trade, and the man appeared immensely touched, but he immediately afterward offered to sell his son for a spade, thus proving himself a veritable knave of spades. [Laughter.] He (Sir S. Baker) had therefore not only to suppress the slave trade, but to reform the whole character of Central Africa. During a native war in which he found himself engaged, discontent and conspiracy appeared among his officers, who declared he must abandon the expedition. That was the most difficult position in which he ever found himself—treason and conspiracy around him, and not an officer to depend upon except his own immediate followers. In that dilemma he had reason to be exceedingly proud of his own countrymen. The mechanics from Samuda's yard and the others were unanimous in saying they would die, but not turn back. [Cheers.] He gave orders for six companies to be under arms at midnight to attack the enemy, and that saved the expedition. If he had written a letter to the discontented officers instead of acting, the expedition would have been ruined. Having got over that difficulty, he passed over eighty-four miles of desolate country which, on his former visit, had been teeming with population, but which had in the interval been swept by the slave-hunters, who now had stations with about 1,000 armed men, organised after an irregular military fashion. Under the circumstances he considered the best thing he could do was to give the slave-hunters notice to quit the country. The arch ruffian of the whole country had made some arrangement at Khartoum with the Governor, by which he had 2,500 armed slave-hunters at his disposal, and he incited every tribe against the Government, and arranged that he (Sir S. Baker) was to be assassinated. The natives, however, on hearing the true object of the expedition, declared their allegiance to the Government. At this time, having left a force behind him, he had only 500 men to carry out his instructions to annex Central Africa and suppress the slave trade. An attempt was made to poison his troops; and they were attacked by 7,000 or 8,000 men concealed in the long grass, but his people set fire to their town, and a body-guard of fifty Snider rifles charged into it and saved the expedition. Unfortunately, the King (the arch ruffian before referred to) escaped. This fellow had murdered his own family and tried to get rid of him (Sir S. Baker). This being the case, he marched to Rionga, an old enemy of the King's family, whose friendship Speke, Grant, and himself had previously secured by refusing to fight against him. On their march to Rionga's country, they were attacked by men in ambush, and endured all kinds of privations, but he never saw men behave in such an admirable manner as his black troops, who had confidence in himself and officers. Rionga and himself exchanged blood, the token of undying fealty, and Rionga was proclaimed King. It was on account of the attacks to which they were at this time subjected, that the report was spread in England that they had all been massacred. It was, of course, necessary to use force against the King, and the result showed that when it was necessary to use force it should be done in the most unflinching manner. [Cheers.] This policy being adopted, the expedition was really at an end. By using a little diplomacy and some force, he at last succeeded in driving the whole of the slave-hunters out of the country. He confiscated the whole of the ivory (worth about £30,000) and established the Egyptian rule throughout the country. [Cheers.] On arriving at Cairo he was told that the Khedive was not sincere; but all Europe ought to appreciate what the Viceroy had done. Instead of employing a Turk to succeed him as Governor, which would have undone all that had been achieved, the Viceroy, out of respect to England and out of respect to the Prince of Wales, appointed an English officer, and determined that none but an English officer should carry on the work which an Englishman had begun. [Loud applause.]

MECCHLA THE MURDERER NOT INSANE.

When Gov. Parker decided to grant a reprieve in the case of Jacob Mecchla, the murderer of Deputy Marshal Stephenson he also decided that it would be unnecessary to appoint a Commission *de Lunatico Inquirendo*. He ordered an examination of the prisoner by experts, in order to settle the question of his sanity. This examination was made by Dr. Buck, Hudson County Physician, Dr. Buttholf, of the State Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, New-York, and several other experts, in the presence of the Russian Consul at New-York, the prisoner's counsel, and several other lawyers, and although they have made no public report, it is understood that they have decided that he is sane. The examination was conducted privately, on Friday, and Gov. Parker, who was in Jersey City on that day, intimated that unless the experts decided that the prisoner was insane, he would not call a special session of the Court of Pardons to consider the case, but let the sentence be carried into effect on the 9th prox. The official announcement will probably not be made until after the holidays.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE DEC. 20.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Amount	Stock	Price
$10,000	N. Y. C. 6s,'87.	88½	100	Union Pacific	30½
200	Consol. Coal	49¾	1300	do.	30⅜
500	Pacific Mail	37⅝	800	do. b3.	30⅜
100	do.	37½	500	do. s3.	30¼
10	do.	37¼	400	do.	30⅜
100	do.	37⅝	800	C., C. & I. C.	27¼
400	Western Union	73⅛	100	do. s60.	27⅛
2000	do.	73¼	100	do.	27⅛
1200	do.	73⅜	100	North-western. b3	55¾
600	do.	73¼	200	do. b3.	55⅝
100	do.	73	100	do.	55½
300	do.	73⅛	100	do. b3.	55¾
800	do.	73	200	Bost., H. & E. b3.	3
700	do.	72⅝	800	do.	3⅛
300	do. b3.	73	200	do. s3.	3
400	do.	73	100	do.	3
800	do.	72⅞	100	do. b15.	3⅛
600	do.	73	100	St. Paul	40¼
100	N. Y. C. & H.	95⅝	500	do.	40½
100	do.	95½	100	do. b3.	40¼
250	Harlem	x. d. 121	100	do.	40⅛
130	Panama	96	100	do. b3.	40¼
200	Lake Shore	75¾	100	do.	40
300	do.	75⅞	100	do.	39⅞
400	do.	75⅝	200	do.	40⅛
100	do. s3.	75¾	200	Tol. & Wab.	50⅞
100	do.	75½	100	do.	50⅝
100	Alton & T. H. Pf.	33	100	do.	50¾
100	Ohio & Miss.	30¼	200	do. s3.	50½
200	do.	30	200	do.	50⅜
100	St. Paul Pf.	62¼	100	do.	50½

MONDAY, Dec. 22—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$2,671,300
Decrease in Specie	331,600
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,507,100
Increase in Deposits	4,062,300
Decrease in Circulation	41,800

	Dec. 21, '72.	Dec. 13, '73.	Dec. 20, '73.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,734,200	17,266,300	17,266,300
Total	$88,019,200	$86,501,300	$86,501,300
Loans	275,811,400	254,161,200	256,832,500
Gold & Gold Notes	12,773,100	22,481,200	22,149,600
Other Legal Tenders	44,026,400	41,579,100	44,086,200
Deposits	193,423,800	190,182,200	194,244,500
Circulation	27,522,700	27,167,500	27,209,300

The Greenbacks on the present average stand in the relation of 22¾ to Deposits and Country Bank balances. The Greenbacks and Gold Notes together stand 30 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, or 5 ₱ cent. above the old rule of 25 ₱ cent. On the previous return the Greenbacks stood 21½ ₱ cent. to Deposits, including Country Bank balances.

The amount of Greenbacks now in Bank in New-York is almost identical with the sum total held this time last year, while the Treasury has increased its outstanding Greenbacks $19,963,000, and the National Bank Circulation has been increased $6,500,000. The Bank Loans in New-York on $88,000,000 Capital then stood $275,800,000. They now stand on $86,500,000 Capital $256,800,000.

The market for Money during the week was generally easy to the Stock and Gold Brokers at 7 ₱ cent. on demand loan, with, perhaps, a little more discrimination in borrowers on the Non-Dividend paying Stocks. The rates on Merchant paper, of undoubted credit, are 7 ₱ cent. at Bank, and 7@9@12 ₱ cent. (according to the strictest classification of names) in Wall Street.

The upward speculation in Gold early in the week checked the trade demand for Exchange on London, and while Gold was nearly 2 ₱ cent. easier at the close, the rates on London were dull at 106½@108¾ ₱ cent., 60 days. The Bank of England rate of discount now stands at 4½ ₱ cent. per annum.

The trade in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise was better than through the previous week, and the amount of Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury rather in excess of the corresponding week last year. For the six months of the current Fiscal Year from Customs at all the ports the Government will probably receive about as follows, compared with the previous year:

Deposited.	At New-York. 1872.	At New-York. 1873.	Total. 1872.	Total. 1873.
July, Aug., Sept.	$41,536,000	$35,190,000	$57,729,000	$49,190,000
Oct., Nov., Dec.	26,016,000	20,000,000	35,519,000	27,000,000
Total six months.	$67,552,000	$55,190,000	$93,248,000	$76,190,000

The succeeding six months last year, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1873, (close of Fiscal Year,) yielded at all the ports $95,000,000. They should yield this Fiscal Year, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1874, $84,000,000 to make good the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for $160,000,000 for the whole year, against $188,000,000 last year. The Customs revenues may possibly fall short of the estimates, but not more, from present appearances, than the Internal revenues will exceed them.

The severest trials to the Treasury Reserves, as well as to its Expenditures, during the current Fiscal Year will, we believe, be found in the Second (panic) Quarter, October, November, and December. The receipts are less, and the expenses, owing to the Spanish difficulty, greater than last year. But the deficiencies for the whole year will not, we apprehend, greatly exceed the $44,000,000 Greenbacks, heretofore in reserve, and now in the course of active employment. If they should require a larger sum, resort will probably be had to a temporary Currency loan, at a low rate of Interest, or a loan of the Clearing-house Banks in the great cities, free of interest, by declaring the Clearing Certificates, under the Act of 1872, a temporary loan in place of holding the Greenback Notes against such Certificates unemployed in the Treasury. These Notes now amount to $31,450,000. They will probably reach nearly $50,000,000 by Mid-Summer. At the same time we feel assured that the expenditures of the ensuing Fiscal Year will be largely reduced below the Department estimates by the Acts of Appropriation in Congress.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $5,008,951, as compared with $6,912,075 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $5,375,915, as against $5,725,000 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $415,941, as against $438,292 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,589,310, comparing with $1,417,040 same week last December.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Merchandise since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official (monthly) to the close of November, and since semi-official, (weekly,) from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	August	$32,632,909
February	38,726,564	September	29,772,735
March	42,625,938	October	27,275,914
April	36,597,173	November	20,784,951
May	34,119,370	Dec. 6	5,023,110
June	28,697,485	Dec. 13	4,519,164
July	21,423,169	Dec. 20	5,008,951
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$374,367,180
Total 1872 to date			417,563,765
Decrease since Jan. 1			$43,196,585

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,650,550	September	$25,799,042
February	21,180,092	October	31,246,838
April	25,610,719	November	28,495,882
May	26,253,028	Dec. 3	5,493,950
June	24,443,336	Dec. 10	5,170,064
July	25,621,509	Dec. 17	5,375,915
August	24,343,509		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$291,034,584
Total 1872 to date			230,064,959
Increase since Jan. 1			$60,969,625
Gold, Dec. 20, 1873			110⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Dec. 21, 1872			111⅝ ₱ cent.

The export of specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,969	August	$3,198,549
February	3,670,444	September	1,502,625
March	3,830,432	October	2,107,447
April	3,830,810	November	2,545,842
May	2,943,383	Dec. 6	317,467
June	6,555,996	Dec. 13	713,206
July	10,038,043	Dec. 20	415,941
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$47,859,004
Total 1872 to date			69,928,713
Decrease since Jan. 1			$22,069,709

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,037,400	January	$16,019,011
February	13,112,139	February	4,760,206
March	12,237,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,063,200	April	4,272,796
May	9,321,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,015,012	June	4,575,185
July	10,439,462	July	9,831,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,503
October	6,146,522	October	3,237,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
Dec. 6	1,386,400	Dec. 6	329,765
Dec. 13	1,712,900	Dec. 13	369,000
Dec. 20	1,589,310	Dec. 20	215,000
Total, 1873	$117,950,955	Total, 1873	$63,001,175
Total, 1872	142,107,313	Total, 1872	74,013,194

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 21, '72.
American Gold	110¼@112⅝@110½	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	115¾@116¼@114	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	118¾@120 @118¾	116¼
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	111½@113½@111½	111⅝
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	95½@96	102½
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	84¼@85@84¾	89½
New-York Central	95½@94¾@95⅝	96⅞
Rock Island	98⅝@97¼@98¼	110⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30@28⅞@30⅛	48¼
St. Paul Common	40¾@39@40¼	55⅜
St. Paul Preferred	63¼@62½	77½
Toledo and Wabash	52½@48¾@50⅜	72½
Union Pacific	31½@28⅞@30⅜	37⅞
Erie	43¾@44½	59⅝
Western Telegraph	73⅛@70⅞@73⅛	81¼
Pacific Mail	40@36½@37½	78⅛
Lake Shore	75⅞@74½@75½	94⅞
North-west Common	55¼@53⅝@55¾	xd 82½
Harlem	x d.120@124@120¾	xd113
North-west Preferred	70@68¾	xd 87

The Stock Market varied nearly 2 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds, (with the Gold-room fluctuations,) through the week, while the old Railroad Mortgages were rather higher on the orders to buy at the Exchange Board, and there is a somewhat improved confidence in some of the more recent loans. The prospect is fair that the defaults and extensions on the January Interest will be fewer than apprehended a month ago. There are several Mortgages and Debentures, of such lines as the North-west and Lake Shore, not yet absorbed by the public, which are offered at low figures, and which the events of the panic have thrown on the market. The Consolidated Gold Mortgage 7 ₱ cent. of the North-west, which was taken from the Company last Winter by the *cornering* party in the Common Stock, to the amount of $3,500,000, is reselling at the Exchange Board at 79½@80 ₱ cent., (Interest June and December,) and the Sinking Fund Debentures and probably the new Second Mortgage of the Lake Shore could be had by private purchase on very favorable terms for the investor. The whole North-west Mortgage Debt of $48,000,000, present and yet to be used, has behind it $36,500,000 Capital Stock, and the Lake Shore Debt of $50,000,000, present and yet to be used, has $50,000,000 Capital behind it. These facts are suggested in reply to frequent inquiries as to the cheapest Railroad investment. The Preferred Stock of the North-west is selling at 68@70; the Common Stock of the Lake Shore at 75@76 ₱ cent. Neither pay Dividends this Winter, as far as we are advised, but both Roads always pay promptly their Interest, and undoubtedly earn largely in excess of the sums required for this purpose.

The Share speculation was firm and buoyant early in the week, but gave way on Friday from 1 to 3 ₱ cent., and had not in all cases recovered, although looking strong at the close on Saturday Afternoon. The Telegraph Stock led the market as well in the upward as in the lower movement of the week.

The Irving Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Third National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Bank of New-York has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Hanover Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Ninth National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Bank of North America has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Citizens' Savings Bank will pay depositors a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, Jan. 21.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ CALIFORNIA STATE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD Bonds; Pullman Eight per Cent. Quarterly First Mortgage Bonds; Newburg and Erie First Mortgage Bonds, Guaranteed by Erie Railway; Buffalo and Erie First Mortgage Bonds, Guaranteed by Erie Railway; New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds. For sale by
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873.

The receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	9	Tallow, pks.	91
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Grease, pks.	65
Cotton, bales	3,176	Stearine, pks.	100
Dried Fruit, pks.	46	Oil-cake, pks.	1,870
Eggs, bbls.	664	Beef, pks.	240
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Pork, pks.	2,082
Flour, bbls.	18,562	Cut-meats, pks.	4,258
Meal, bbls.	100	Lard, tcs.	3,153
Meal, bags	80	Lard, kegs	125
Wheat, bushels	138,342	Butter, pks.	5,169
Corn, bushels	7,700	Cheese, pks.	2,304
Oats, bushels	10,200	Dressed Hogs, No.	144
Malt, bushels	650	Starch, pks.	850
Barley, bushels	3,640	Pea-nuts, bags	74
Peas, bushels	585	Tobacco, hhds.	38
Grass-seed, bags	50	Tobacco, pks.	30
Beans, bbls.	122	Wool, bales	139
Hops, bales	129	Whisky, bbls.	692
Leather, sides	8,330		

ASHES—Pots quiet; quoted at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls neglected.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair demand on the basis of 30c.@31½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in limited demand, as a rule, without any material alterations noted as to values of really desirable styles of work, holders of which do not seem very eager to place supplies.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request, with prices quoted essentially unchanged.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet since our last, with Adamantine, 12 and 14 ounces, quoted at 13½c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 28c.@30c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been selling quite moderately at about former rates, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $20; do. Gas, $14; do. Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been quite dull since our last, with Maracaibo at 28c.@30c.; Caracas, at 13c.@15c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Firm and quiet; the Merrimack's cargo of 9,100 bags has not yet been brought upon the market.

COTTON—Has been very quiet and quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower for early delivery, with sales reported of 500 bales, including 456 bales to spinners, 37 bales to shippers, and 7 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a moderate business reported at a shade lower prices, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,800 bales, (of which 2,100 bales were on last evening, and 10,700 bales to-day,) with 900 bales more at the calls and on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; January, 15 5-16c.; February, 15 13-16c.; March, 16 9-32c.; April, 16 19-32c.; May, 17 1-16c.; June, 17½c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,176 bales, including 2,276 bales from Norfolk, 168 bales from Baltimore, 732 bales per railroad....The day's receipts at all the shipping ports were 30,230 bales....The week's exports hence have been 15,248 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15 3-16	15 3-16
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—The demand has been rather more satisfactory for Drugs and Dyes, but quite limited for Dye-woods, at irregular prices.

EGGS—Have been offered quite freely, and quoted weak in price, on a limited trade. We quote the range from 27c.@33c. for ordinary to extra choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 28c.@30c. Limed quiet at 20c.@22c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—Trade has been on a restricted scale, with values quoted essentially unchanged. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14@$26; No. 2 at $12@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$11 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@26c. for Scale, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FERTILIZERS—Have been moderately sought after within the former range as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate demand has been noted for State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers, under increasing offerings of most grades. There has been some inquiry reported for shipping extras, in lines, but the bids have been under the views of sellers, thus impeding operations. The sales reported since our last have reached 8,900 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7, mainly $6 65@$6 85; very good to very fancy do. at $7@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$7; poor to very choice shipping brand Round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour dull and a shade easier; sales, 600 bbls....Rye Flour steady, but less active; sales, 300 bbls....Corn-meal firm, with sales reported of 1,350 bbls., part to arrive.

FRUIT—The demand has been more satisfactory for the leading kinds, with prices favoring sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bxs. Layer Raisins on private terms; quoted at the close at $2 40; 150 bbls. Currants, in lots, at up to 6½c., which was the closing quotation; 200 cases Figs within the range of 12½c.@16c.; 100 bags Tarragona Almonds at 18¾c.; 100 cks. French Walnuts, and 100 bales Grenoble do., on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less confident demand and quoted easier in price, particularly the better grades, which have been offered rather more freely. Toward the close buyers seemed more disposed to operate at the ruling figures. Winter Wheat quiet and irregular; sales have been reported, since our last, of 137,000 bushels, at $1 60½ for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 56@$1 57 for No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 57 for strictly prime, afloat; $1 50 for No. 3 Milwaukee do.; $1 58 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 54@$1 55 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 52@$1 54 for No. 2 Chicago do., car stock; $1 52@$1 56 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 60 for Red Western, and $1 75 for White do. For forward delivery business has been moderate, sales having been reported of 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, last half of January delivery, at $1 55 ₱ bushel. ....Business in Corn has been unusually brisk, the demand having been very active for export and on speculative account, and fair for regular home trade purposes, stimulated by the very favorable foreign reports, with prices quoted fully 3c. ₱ bushel higher for stock in store, which was most freely dealt in, closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 287,000 bushels at 80c.@82c. for sail Mixed Western, in store, closing at about 82c. for strictly prime samples; 82½c. (reported) for very choice do.; 80c.@83c. for sail Mixed do., afloat, the latter for very choice, closing at 82½c. for prime; 82c.@83c. for Yellow Western; 80c. for new Mixed Western, from cars; 70c.@72½c. for (about 12,000 bushels) Unsound old Mixed do. do., in store, for export; and 80c. for new White Southern, to arrive....Rye about steady, but dull; 2,800 bushels Jersey sold at $1 03 ₱ bushel....Barley in moderate request, with sales reported of 5,000 bushels Upper Lake Canada at $1 74; 1,000 bushels Western at $1 42, and 1,500 bushels Canada East at $1 57½....Malt quiet and unsettled.... Of Canada Peas, 7,500 bushels, in bond, sold at $1 ₱ bushel, in store....Oats have been actively sought after, and quoted higher, closing firmly at the advance; mixed stock in most request; sales, 84,000 bushels, at 58c.@59c. for Mixed Western; 58c.@60c. for White do., and 56c. for Mixed State, from track....Hay, Straw, and Feed rather quiet at previous prices....The week's exports hence for European ports include 18,686 bbls. Flour, 494,089 bushels Wheat, 291,503 bushels Corn, and 9,169 bushels Rye.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth, 300 rolls sold at 11½c., currency; showing an advance. Market otherwise dull, but quoted steady.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, sales were made of 3,600 bales at 2 3-16c.@2¼c., currency; market firm, but otherwise quiet. American quoted at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.@9¾c.; Sisal, 7¾c.@8c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been firm and in fair request; sales, 7,000 dry California, 2,000 Red River, and 400 green-salted Texas, on private terms.

LEATHER—Comparatively liberal arrivals of stock have been reported. With a good demand for the more desirable grades, however, prices have been quoted generally firm, with the advantage in favor of sellers. Manufacturers and dealers have been purchasing to a fair extent at the ruling figures. The outlook is deemed quite encouraging.

METALS—Copper has been moderately active at rather firmer prices; sales, 200,000 lbs., including Lake, at 24¼c.@24½c., closing at 24½c.@25c., cash and December, and Baltimore at 24c., cash....Pig-iron has been held firmly, but not in much demand. Iron Rails have been more active, 3,000 tons American having been sold on private terms. Of Wrought Scrap Iron, 50 tons were placed at $38. Market otherwise dull. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $40@$41; Glengarnock, $42; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $32@$35; No. 2 do. at $28 50@$30; Gray Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $60, gold; American Rails, at works, $65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap, $38. ....Pig-lead has been inactive, with foreign quoted at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6⅛c., gold; Bar, 9¾c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c.; Spelter has been very quiet at 7⅜c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been in more demand, and quoted firm since our last, with Straits quoted at 28¼c.@28½c., gold; English at 26¼c.@26½c., and Banca at 32½c., gold. Sales 200 slabs Straits at 28¼c.; 400 slabs Malacca, to arrive, at 27¾c., gold. Of Tin Plates, sales have been made of 800 boxes Charcoal at $10 25@$10 37½, gold, and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne on private terms; market steady. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@$10 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 65; Coke, $8@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8 25, gold, ₱ box.... Zinc continues dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; prices essentially as last quoted.

NAILS—Have been in limited request, since our last, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. and 60d. quoted at $4 25@$4 50; 8d. and 9d., $4 50@$4 75; 6d. and 7d., $4 75@$5; 4d. and 5d., $5@$5 25; 3d. and 4d., Light, $5 75@$6; 3d., Fine, $6 50@$6 75; 2d., $7 25@$7 50; 2d., Fine, $8 25@$8 50; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 50@$4 75; Finishing, $4 75@$7; Clinch, $6@$8 50 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted easier in price, on a rather more active trade; sales, 2,000 bbls. Strained at $2 50; 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2 60@$2 62½, and 750 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar dull but steady....Spirits Turpentine quiet and weak; 19 bbls. Merchantable sold at 42c. ₱ gallon....Deliveries, 522 bbls. Resin, 34 bbls. Tar, and 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock, 70,506 bbls. Resin, 2,324 bbls. Tar, and 4,972 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OIL-CAKE—Has been held more firmly on a fair demand. The week's receipts have been 5,174 pks.; exports to European ports, 5,017 bags. Western quoted $39 50, currency, ₱ ton; City (from East India seed) at $38@$38 50, gold.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and weak; quoted at 5⅜c.@5½c., in bulk....Refined quiet at 13¾c. here, and 13⅛c.@13¼c. at Philadelphia. Sales at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls., December delivery, at 13¼c. Refined in cases in some demand, and quoted at 19c.@20c., with sales reported of 8,000 cases on private terms....Naphtha, 8½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been steady, but quiet, with new Western Mess quoted, for early delivery, at $16; uninspected Western Prime Mess at $13 75@$14; and do. Extra Prime at $12 50. Some holders claim higher figures. For forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, March option, sold at $16 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted; City range from 6½c.@7⅜c.; Western at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats quiet, but steady; sales 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 14 lbs., at 10⅜c.; and sundry lots of bulk stock at former figures. Also 1,000 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, February delivery, at 6⅛c. ₱ lb....Bacon lower and inactive; sales 500 bxs. Short Clear, part at 7¾c.; and small lots of Short Rib at 7½c.; Long and Short Clear, December delivery, quoted at 7⅝c.; March at 7⅞c.@8c., with 1,000 bxs. reported sold at the latter rate....Lard in less demand at reduced prices; sales, for early delivery, 400 tcs. Western Steam at 8½c.@8 11-16c., the latter rate for very choice; small lots of City do., at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; and Refined, for the Continent, at 8⅞c. And for forward delivery, 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, December options, at 8½c.; 250 tcs. do., January, at 8¾c.; 250 tcs. do., February, at 9 1-16c.; 3,250 tcs. do., do., at 8 15-16c.@9c., closing at 8 15-16c.; and 500 tcs. do., March, at 9⅛c. ....Beef, Butter, and Cheese, held with firmness on a moderate demand....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 2,235 pks. Pork, 2,096 tcs. Beef, 14,512 bxs. Bacon, 8,190 pks. Lard, 13,742 bxs. Cheese, and 134 pks. Butter.

SALT—Has been in better demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been selling slowly, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been more active and quoted firmer; sales 10,000 bags, to arrive by the Cartsburn, and 2,500 bags, to arrive by the Lord Strathcairn, at $2 38@$2 40, gold, cash and 60 days. Clover-seed quiet; quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Rough Flax held at $1 90@$2 ₱ bushel, on a limited offering. Timothy quoted at $3 25@$3 50, but dull.

SKINS—Have been attracting more attention, with the advantage as to prices in favor of holders, especially of Deer, which have been offered with reserve.

SUGARS—Quoted steady, but without activity; sales, 307 hhds. and 200 bxs., including 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 7⅝c.; 200 bbls. low grade Clayed at 7⅜c.; and 157 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Quotations of both Raw and Refined about as in our last.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow wanted at full prices; sales, 235,000 lbs. at 7⅝c.@7¾c. Stearine firm, but quiet, at 8½c.@8⅝c. Grease sold to the extent of 150 tcs. at 5¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb. The week's exports hence included 2,589 pks. Tallow.

WHISKY—Quoted lower, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at 99c., and 50 bbls. at 98½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been comparatively quiet, but quoted steady. The demand for accommodation has been less urgent. Room has been in very moderate supply at the ruling figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, at ½d. ₱ lb., as it runs; 200 bbls. Apples and 10,500 Staves on private terms; and, via Philadelphia, 1,200 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 6,000 bbls. Flour, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 14d. ₱ bushel; 100 tons Oil-cake, at 40s.; 250 pks. Tallow, at 45s.; 800 hhds. Molasses, at 45s.; also, a ship, 1,529 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco at 66s. And a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ₱ lb....For London, by steam, 600 tons Oil-cake at 36s. 3d....For an English port, direct a British bark, 417 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 8s. ₱ quarter....The bark, with 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported in our last, gets 7s. 6d. to the United Kingdom or the Continent....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a brig, with Oil-cake, reported from Philadelphia, at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.... For Cork and orders, a British ship, 674 tons hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. ₱ quarter; two Norwegian barks, with Cotton, from Norfolk, reported at ⅝d.@11d. ₱ lb.; a ship, 1,079 tons, and a bark, 491 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; a British bark, 673 tons, with Wheat, reported from Portland, Oregon, on private terms....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1¼c. ₱ lb. ....For Bremen, by sail, 300 tons Cedar Wood at 37s. 6d.; and, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton at 1⅛c. ₱ lb., 2,000 bushels Rye at 16d., 250 bbls. Provisions, on the basis of 70s., 300 bags Clover-seed on private terms, 700 bxs. Bacon at 62s. 6d., 225 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 32s. 6d. for cases, and 370 pks. Merchandise at full rates; also, a British bark, 619 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Machinery, &c., on private terms; and a bark, about 1,000 tons, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, on the basis of 35s. Also, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾c. ₱ lb....For Cadiz, an American bark, 550 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with Staves, on private terms....For Genoa, by sail, 70 bxs. Bacon at 40s....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, at $6 50 and $4. ....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, at $4 50....For Cardenas, a brig, with Hoops and Shooks, reported from Philadelphia, at $10, and 20c....For the Windward, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9 50, gold....For Barbados, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 50c. ₱ bbl....For Barbados and Demerara, a schooner, about 420 tons, from Philadelphia, at $2,150....For Melbourne, a bark, 991 tons, with Lumber, reported from Puget Sound, at 110s....For Galveston, a schooner, hence, with general cargo, at $2,600; another, 546 tons, and back, at $5,000....For Philadelphia, a bark, about 450 tons, with Marble from Leghorn, reported at $4,750; a schooner from Jacksonville, another from Darien, and another from King's Ferry, with Lumber, at $9; another from St. Mary, with do., $10. ....For New-York, an American schooner, 260 tons, with Sugar and Melado, reported from Matanzas, at $5, and $4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Wool continues to be in good demand and prices are steadily tending upward. An advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. has been obtained for desirable lots of both Fleece and Pulled Wool; holders are confident of higher prices, and are indisposed to sell the best lots, except at a further advance. Double Extra Fleeces have been sold as high as 55c., but this price has been recently refused for a sound lot. For good extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, 55c. is generally asked. Nearly 500,000 lbs. fine Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been taken, and the stock of this description has been again materially reduced. The most desirable lots of Michigan are now held at 55c. and upward, 50c. having been refused on several occasions. In Delaines and Combing Fleeces very little has been done, and prices may be quoted from 55c.@65c. Pulled Wool is not so active as for some previous weeks, but the sales indicate a higher range of prices. California Wool has been quiet, partly in consequence of the small stock offering. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania Extra, Double Extra, and above, at 51c.@57c.; Michigan, 48c.@53c.; Wisconsin, New-York, and Vermont, 45c.@51c.; Combing Fleece, 55c.@57½c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine at 40c.@47½c.; and unwashed Western, Colorado, Southern, and Texas at 20c.@40c.; Tub, 49c.@58c.; Scoured, 55c.@90c.; Noils, 38c.@45c.; Oregon, 31c.@40c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 29c.@50c.; Fall California, 15c.@30c.; Spring California, 23c.@35c. The total amount of sales of Domestic Wool during the week reaches 1,574,050 lbs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower until the close, when the market became more active and firmer. No. 1 Spring was sold at $1 13@$1 13½; No. 2 Spring, $1 12½ cash; $1 13½ for December; $1 14½ for January; $1 17½ for February; No. 3 Spring, $1 05; Rejected, $1. Corn market opened dull, but closed active and firm; No. 2 Mixed, on the spot, at 48c.@50c.; New Rejected, 45c.@45½c.; Old, 50½c.@51c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 37½c., cash; 37¾c. for January. Rye unchanged and quiet; No. 2 at 75c.@76c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, $1 34; No. 3 Spring, $1 01@$1 04. Pork steady for cash; Mess, $14; options irregular and unsettled, sold at $14 30 for February, and closed at $14 62½; March, $14 75. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates, at $8 25, cash; $8 30 January; $8 60 February, and $8 80@$8 87½ March. Bulk Meats steady; sales, partly-cured Shoulders at 5c.@5⅛c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 4⅛c.@5c., the latter 14 lbs. average. Short Rib Middles, 6½c.@6⅝c. Hams, 7¾c.@8¼c. for 18 to 16 lbs. average. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 96c. Dressed Hogs active and higher; sales at $5 90@$5 95. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 185,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Flour firm and in fair demand at unchanged prices. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 18@$1 19 for No. 2 Spring; $1 70 bid for No. 2 Red Winter; $1 45@$1 46 for No. 3 do. Corn dull and lower at 52c.@52c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track. Oats dull and lower at 37c.@38c. for 2, at east side, on track. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and drooping at 84c.@86c. for No. 2. Pork—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $14 25@$14 50. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand at 5½c. for Shoulders, 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7½c. for Clear Sides, all loose. Bacon steady at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. for Clear Sides, packed. Lard—Buyers and sellers apart; Steam held at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 7¾c. bid. Whisky firm and steady at 95c. Live Hogs firmer at $4 70@$5 20; bulk of sales at $4 80@$5 05; packed to date, 292,275. Cattle firm; sales of good to extra Native Steers at $4@$5 75; Butchers' $2 25@$3 25; Wintered Texans, $2 25@$3 65. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, and 2,200 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—9,300 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 34,300 bushels Oats. Exports—98,908 bushels Wheat, 37,131 bushels Corn, 34,300 bushels Oats, 10,264 bushels Barley. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Baker's, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat in fair demand; sales, 10,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40; 5,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 30; Quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 45; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 30; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn active; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western, including car lots, at 67c. Oats quiet; sales of Western at 48c.@50c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 60@$1 65; Western, $1 60; Two-rowed State, $1 25. The balance of the market unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales of sample lots at $1 47@$1 50. Corn quiet; sales of new at 53c.@54c.; old, 58c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 43c.@50c. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork quiet and steady at $15@$15 50. Lard firm; small sales of Steam at 8¼c.; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats strong at 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders; 7c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and steady; stock small; sales of Shoulders at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Live Hogs firm at $4 95@$5 30 for packers' grades; receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,000. Green Meats firm at 5¼c.@5½c. for Shoulders; 6⅝c.@6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅞c.@7c. for Clear Sides; Hams, 8¼c.@9c. for heavy to light. Whisky quiet at 92c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat firmer and higher; Choice Mixed, $1 85@$1 87; Fair to Prime do., $1 67@$1 80; Choice Amber, $1 80@$1 88; Good to Prime Red, $1 70@$1 82; Common to Fair do., $1 50@$1 68; Pennsylvania, $1 66@$1 70; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 60; Western Amber, $1 65@$1 70. Corn active and higher for Southern; White Southern, 69c.@70c. for damp, 73c.@76c. for dry; Yellow do., 70c.@71c.; Mixed Western dull and nominal at 70c. Oats firmer and scarce; Southern, 50c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@50c.; do. White, 51c.@52c. Rye steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged and quiet. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky weaker at $1 05. Coffee very strong at 25c.@26½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye dull. Corn firm at full prices. Barley quiet and firm at $1 45 for No. 2 two-rowed State and $1 55 for six-rowed do. Oats a trifle stronger. Cattle market very tame, and ⅛c.@¼c. off from last week's prices. Christmas Cattle brought 7½c. ₱ lb.; the supply was 4,066 head for the week, against 5,474 head last week; range of prices, from 3½c.@5½c. and 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. for fine Steers. Sheep and Lambs in large receipt, numbering 17,400 head, or 4,600 head in excess of those of last week; market rules quiet; sheep, common to fair, 4½c.@5¼c.; fair to good, 5¼c.@6c.; Canada, 6c.@7c., and extra do., 7c.@7½c.; 16 loads were booked through for New-York this evening.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 at $1 18; No. 2 at $1 14; for January, $1 14¾; for February, $1 17½. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 53c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 36½c. Rye unchanged and quiet; No. 1 at 74c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 38. Provisions steady. Mess Pork nominal at $14 50, cash. Hams, in Pickle, 9c.@9½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c., loose; Boxed Middles firm at 6¾c.@7c. Lard firm; Kettle, 8⅝c.; Steam, 8⅜c. Hogs, $4 90@$5 85. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 Hogs. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 20.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade lower, but closing firm; No. 2 White Wabash at $1 62; No. 3 do., $1 49½; Amber Michigan, $1 47½@$1 48; January, $1 49¼; February, $1 54@$1 54½; No. 2 Red, $1 44. Corn steady; High Mixed, cash, 58c.; December, 58½c.; January, 58c.@58½c.; February, 59½c.; March, 61c.; New January, 56½c.; Low Mixed, 56c.@56½c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 44c. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 75@$5 80. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; choice White Canada held at $1 82@$1 85; extra White Michigan, $1 85; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 56; car lots, $1 58. Corn unchanged at 73c.@75c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 62@$1 65. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $23@$24, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 663; market very quiet; nothing doing in shipping grades; prices nominally unchanged; shipments, 800. Hogs—Receipts, 17,239; market fairly active and firm; fair to choice packing grades, $4 60@$4 80, mostly $4 70; good to choice shipping, $4 75@$4 90, market closing quiet, with over 30,000 in pens unsold; shipments, 6,256. Sheep—Receipts, 567; market fairly active and firm at $3@$4 75 for common to choice; shipments, 354.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Clover-seed quiet and weak at $7@$9 50. Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 9¾c.@10c.; Refined, 13⅛c.@13¼c., for December and January. Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 25@$8. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 67@$1 68. White, $1 80. Rye, 94c.@95c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 56c.@58c.; Mixed, 35c. Corn—Yellow, Old, 77c.@78c.; New, 64c.@68c.; White, New, 70c. Whisky, $1 02.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Hay, prime firmer at $21. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Coffee active and firmer; ordinary, 21¾c.@23c.; fair, 24c.@24½c.; good, 25c.@26¼c.; prime, 26¼c.@27c. All other articles unchanged. Gold, 110¼@110¾. Currency, ¼@½ ₱ cent. premium. Exchange, sight drafts on New-York, ¼ ₱ cent. discount. Sterling, 119, all for certified checks.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—Flour firm at $6@$6 75. Wheat firm at $1 45@$1 55. Corn firm at 50c.@55c. Pork nominally $15 50@$16. Bulk Meats steady at 6c. for Shoulders; 7c.@7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¼c.@7½c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats quiet at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c. for Clear Sides. Lard steady at 8¼c.@8½c. for Steam. Live Hogs firm at $4 90@$5. Whisky unchanged at 91½c.@92c.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Flour firm at $8@$8 25. Wheat unsettled; closes heavy; Extra, $1 62, now $1 56@$1 57; No. 1 White, no sales; Amber Michigan, $1 45. Corn unsettled, 60c.@61c. Oats quiet. Dressed Hogs unsettled, $5 65@$5 75. Clover-seed firm at $5 25.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 20.—Flour—Demand good at full prices, at $5 50@$9 50. Corn—Demand light; holders firm at 72c.@73c. Oats steady at 54c.@55c. Bulk-meats quiet and weak. Lard in good demand at 9c.@10c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 20.—Spirits Turpentine—No sales. Resin quiet at $2 25 for Strained, $2 30 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard, $2 95 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—Wheat unchanged and steady. Corn firm; held at 63c.@64c. for Old; 60c. for New. Oats steady at 48c. for No. 1 State; 46c. for No. 2. Petroleum unchanged and steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 20—12:30 P. M.—American Securities—Small sales at unchanged prices. Erie Preferred, 58⅝.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 30c.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 37½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8⅜d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8⅜d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.@8¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Pork, 62s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—Petroleum, 31f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Matanzas and Havana, 43,000 bxs., 2,900 hhds.; receipts of the week, 5,100 bxs., 659 hhds.; exported during the week, 23,000 bxs., 1,400 hhds., including 6,600 bxs., and 550 hhds. to the United States. Bacon in fair demand at $26@$27 ₱ cwt. Butter firm. Flour quiet at $25@$26 ₱ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured steady at $32@$34 ₱ quintal. Lard quiet and firm; in kegs, $26 ₱ quintal; in tins, $27@$28. Potatoes quiet at $7@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow firm at $20@$21 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow firm; White dull. Honey quiet. Onions quiet at $8 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil firm at 6¾ reals ₱ gallon. Empty hogsheads in fair demand at $5@$5 50. Lumber in fair demand; White Pine, $45 50; Pitch Pine, $51 ₱ M. Hoops—Long-shaved in fair demand at $115@$128 ₱ 1,000. Shooks in fair demand; Box, 20@21 reals; Hogsheads, 38 reals. Freights—To the United States nominal; to Europe firm. Loading at Havana for the United States, per box of Sugar, 62½c.@75c.; per hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 25; per hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 25; to Falmouth and orders, 56s.@57s. 6d. Loading at ports on the north coast for the United States—Per hhd. of Sugar, $4 25@$4 50; per hhd. of Molasses, $3 50@$4; to Falmouth and orders, 57s. 6d.@65s.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 8,115 bales; gross, 9,737 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,596 bales; to France, 5,258 bales; coastwise, 1,321; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 220,328 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,991 bales; exports coastwise, 3,449 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 58,034 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 20.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 3,363 bales; exports, to France, 450 bales; coastwise, 1,432 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 50,038 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 20.—Cotton dull, drooping; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 3,419 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,350 bales; coastwise, 272 bales; sales, 1,000; stock, 76,996 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 6,336 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,195 bales; sales, 1,251 bales; stock, 120,053 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 20.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 14½c.; receipts, 2,357 bales; sales, 1,509 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Demurrers—1, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 8, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 10, Kipp et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 26, Hartman vs. the Mayor, &c.; 22, Ritter vs. Boody. Issues of Law and Fact—188, Knapp, as Receiver, &c., vs. Bonesteel et al.; 215, The Jefferson Car Company vs. The Erie Railroad Company; 217, Bininger vs. Bininger et al.; 143, Hall vs. Donnington; 145, Donington vs. Donington et al.; 146, Prentiss vs. George et al.; 163, Clark vs. Igelstrom et al.; 179, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 194, Catalina, Executor, &c., vs. Browning et al.; 48, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 50, Murphey et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 51, Murphy vs. Dickinson et al.; 52, Murphy vs. Gamble; 53, Spring vs. Hubbard; 81, State of Tennessee vs. Davis et al.; 171, Croker vs. Thompson et al.; 181, Dickie vs. Dickie; 228, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 225, Frieling vs. Frieling; 227, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 229, Cannis vs. Peterson; 231, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 232, Spitz vs. Hillyer, impleaded, &c.; 237, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix, &c.; 13, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 36, In the matter, &c., Schell; 45, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix; 58, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 72, Potter vs. Coulter; 73, Munster vs. Seligman; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 211, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 213, Cassedy et al. vs. Schedel et al.; 178, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 190, Karst vs. Marks et al.; 191, Wood vs. Early et al.; 202, Gusthal vs. Illig et al.; 302, The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. McMurray et al.; 123, Potter vs. Waring; 175, Whiton et al. vs. Spring; 198, Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.; 239, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 319, Hamilton et al. vs. Hamilton et al.; 128, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 164, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 197, Sammis vs. Kelso; 243, Boyle, Executrix, &c., vs. Dixon et al.; 278, Phillips et al. vs. Cudlipp, &c.; 342, —— vs. ——; 9, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 47, Bowedin vs. Corwin; 195, Clark vs. Deacon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Short Causes.—2327, Brandt vs. Schultheis; 2777, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Mackenzie et al.; 3047, Bauland et al. vs. Fauchener; 2637, Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Benedict et al.; 2809, Swift et al. vs. Pettee et al.; 2817, Fibel vs. Lowitz; 2931, Stone vs. Peterson, impleaded; 2965, Continental National Bank vs. Kennally et al.; 3041, Hartley vs. Baker; 3055, Arnold et al. vs. Wilson; 3113, Dooley, vs. O'Donnell; 3145, Schmidt vs. Beckert et al.; 3150, Dowel vs. Denckler et al.; 3231, Davis, Receiver, vs. McOmber; 3257, Thompson vs. Thain; 1811, Brennan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1812, Crogan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1813, Dolan vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned Term.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—878, Chatham National Bank vs. Same; 380, Maguire vs. Farley; 428½, Cochrane vs. Ferris; 1376, Bentley vs. Weir; 1532, Opdyke et al. vs. Prouty; 2996, Eschbach vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3040½, National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3048½, Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 274, Willett, Administrator, &c., vs. Kipp, et al.; 318½, Selding vs. Bayley; 872, Morris vs. Stover; 1872, Day vs. Potter; 1874, Day vs. Tibbets; 1802, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York Railroad and Transportation Company; 3258, Knickerbocker Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 224, Murray vs. Harris et al.; 1416, Pratt et al. vs. White et al.; 1506, Douglass vs. Williams, impleaded; 816, Bradley vs. Preffard and another; 832, Bradley vs. Hipp, Jr., et al.; 2701, Gordon vs. Van Orden.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Set-down Causes.—2373, Schueler vs. Rosa et al.; 2071, Thompson et al. vs. Fogg; 2519, Jones vs. Wieh; 769, Livingston vs. Clark et al.; 987, Roome vs. Scribner; 2194, Conklin vs. The Sun Printing and Publishing Association; 2550, Lataza et al. vs. The Western Insurence Company; 2175, Christal vs. Driggs; 2454, Johnson vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2445, O'Neil vs. Dierson; 2509, Richter vs. Sager; 2555, Dick vs. Tuska; 2449, Schuyler vs. The Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, of Lancaster, Penn.; 3620, Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—2840, Comins vs. Goff; 3041, Halsey vs. Klemm et al.; 2769, Sanchez vs. Casey; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 2826, Wendel vs. Sarner et al.; 2322, Reeves vs. Dailey; 3791, Cushing vs. Bassford; 3601, McConkey vs. Atkinson; 2687, Crombie vs. Daly et al.; 2545, Lidiard et al. vs. Whelan; 2717, Todd vs. Pinkney; 2925, Dukes vs. Klepstein; 3739, Longinatte vs. Bressant et al.; 3813 Dingman vs. Sawyer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3067, Farley vs. Feehan; 3064, Tenjer vs. Huil; 3612, Turner et al. vs. Henderson; 3662, Kaaschaw vs. Hamel; 3832, Dunne vs. Davison; 3773, Mares vs. Seagrave et al.; 3839, Mass vs. Seagrave; 3940, Young vs. John; 2098, Traitel vs. Lindan; 2710, Hanlon vs. Herman; 3260, Burnside vs. Tanner; 3322, Cochrane vs. Phipps; 3563, Ryle vs. Adams et al.; 3629, Robertson et al. vs. Platz; 3679, Thomasailli vs. Claude; 3680, Wyckoff vs. Felt et al.; 3708, Clements vs. Chambers; 3721, Jessop vs. Dewes; 3800, Cadwell vs. Fraser et al.; 3877, Michel vs. Kubler; 3878, Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Henry Simon, rape; Thomas Murtha, arson; John Cardegin, burglary; Henry Ambach and Frederick Meyers, burglary; Joseph R. Osbourn, Sylvanus T. Sheppard, Patrick J. Wallace and Thomas J. Wallace, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Lydia Jackson, grand larceny; Mathew Brennan, grand larceny; Maggie Jourdan, aiding a prisoner to escape; John Shey, larceny from the person; Herman Spurr, false pretenses.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Republican troops besieging Cartagena advanced to within 800 metres of that city on Saturday, and took some prisoners.

Gen. Sickles, the American Minister to Spain, has determined to tender his resignation.

Lieut. Gen. Bixio, of the Italian Army, is dead.

One-half of the supply of food in the Province of Bengal, has been exhausted, and it is now feared that a famine cannot be averted.

The Dutch troops in Acheen are now in possession of all the country on the west side of the Acheen River.

HOME.

The great iron railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., commenced the 30th of June last by the Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, was, with the exception of machinery for the draw, completed on Saturday. The structure is 2,050 feet long, and the draw span 447 feet long. The entire cost is $900,000. It will be formally opened the 30th inst.

On Friday last a man named Ali Carosa challenged an editor of the Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* to mortal combat because of an article published in that paper. Brainard, the editor, declined to accept, and had Carosa arrested. He will be tried to-day for violating the State code.

An accident on the Eastern Railroad occurred between Kennebunk and Day's Siding early Saturday morning. Three men were killed, a conductor, brakeman, and fireman, and two men were injured.

Mrs. Workman, the wife of a Baptist preacher, charged with the murder, some time since, of a lady of whom she was jealous, was acquitted on Saturday after a trial lasting several days. The parties live in Eureka, Ill.

Saturday was the last day of the Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

The passenger rates on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore to Cincinnati and other Western cities have been reduced thirty-three per cent.

After the 1st of January the ocean mails will be carried each month by the steam-ship lines which have the best record for speed and safety during the preceding six months. On the 15th of each month a comparison of the records of the competing lines for the previous six months will be made, and upon the result of the comparison the steamers to carry the mails for the succeeding month will be announced.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday were: Currency, $693,602; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $31,450,000; coin, $85,970,440, including coin certificates, $30,037,800; outstanding legal tenders, $375,903,918.

The debt of Pennsylvania was reduced $1,504,673 during the year ending Nov. 30.

It is proposed to organize a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Babylon, Long Island.

The remains of Frederick Dent, father-in-law of President Grant, arrived in St. Louis early on Saturday morning, accompanied by the President, Gen. Babcock, Marshal Sharpe, Col. Casey, Frederick Dent, and Col. Fred. D. Grant.

It is rumored that the Flushing and North Shore Railroad Company of Long Island propose reducing their fares.

Already forty-two farmers' granges have been organized in Oregon, and four in Washington Territory.

The hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati since Nov. 1 numbered 415,000; for the same time last year, 336,000.

LOCAL.

A daring and successful raid by a gang of masked thieves was made at an early hour on Saturday morning on the Union Course stables, Long Island. After rendering the watchman helpless by binding him and stuffing a handkerchief into his mouth with the butt-end of a pistol, to prevent him from making an outcry, they robbed the safe in the office of $1,500.

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COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds nice soups, game, desserts, &c., and bone and lard; is a good baker; has one year's City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman; she is an excellent cook; lived in the best families country and City; meats, gravies, fowls, soups, pastries, creams, jellies of all kinds; good baker, side dishes, &c.; best references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Protestant young woman; eighteen months in the City; can be highly recommended as being honest, sober, respectable, exceedingly clever and neat, and as good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excels in baking and pastry; can be recommended for honesty and sobriety; is neat and careful in her kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS GOOD City references; does everything that a cook can do, and is an excellent baker, and makes beautiful puff paste. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT girl; is a good cook and laundress; is willing and obliging, and will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A WELSH woman, in a private family; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 341 East 25th st., first floor, back rooms.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EDUCATED AND REfined young woman, capable of taking charge of servants and seeing to children; is a thorough practical housekeeper; is willing to make herself useful at anything not menial; unexceptionable references given and required; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, for general work or chamber-work and waiting; has three years' reference from last place; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to leave the City. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; would assist with chamber-work; has eighteen months' City reference from former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; does up and repairs laces and fine muslins in superior style at her own house. Call at No. 945 6th av., fancy store.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH laundress solicits washing to do at her house; best City reference. Call at No. 304 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; highly respectable and recommended as infant's nurse; bring an infant up on a bottle or growing children; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress make; country or City; very best testimonials; is very kind; attentive to children. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, who understands the care of small or growing children; is a good plain seamstress; can furnish the best of City reference; moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, (English Protestant,) as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid; is a very neat sewer, and a good operator; is also thoroughly efficient in the care of children; has the best of City reference. Apply at 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse or to take care of growing children or an invalid lady; would assist in chamber-work or sewing; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT infant's nurse; has excellent City and country reference; she is an excellent nurse; capable and reliable; either in presence or absence of parents; by night or day. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE, or will do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 137 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS a thorough seamstress and operator; cuts and fits ladies' or children's dresses, and does all kind of family sewing; can furnish superior City reference; will go at moderate wages by the day or month. Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS; HAS the best of City references for capability; understands all kinds of salads, courses and cleaning silver and care of a dining-room; has always worked in a man's place. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman; highly respectable and recommended; excellent waitress; also chamber-maid; country or city; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A CAPABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY young Protestant Welsh woman. Apply at her present situation, No. 9 East 36th st., where she receives the best testimonials.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant butler; has excellent City references, and is a steady, good upper servant. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble married man, Protestant; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; willing and obliging; can furnish the very best of City reference; wages moderate. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman; well experienced in caring horses, carriages, and harness; is a good driver; can also do gardening, prune, set and tend hot-beds, build fires, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family; five years' City reference; can be seen with present employer; would like to board in the house; $50, or $30 with board; none but a Protestant family need apply. Call or address for two days E. W., 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no family, as first-class coachman; can give six years' references; no objection to the country, or will go a distance. Call on or address P. W., No. 19 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; UNDERstands the business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; first-class reference. Call on or address John, No. 122 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SINGLE MAN, (Protestant;) can give unexceptionable references as to capability, sobriety, and honesty. Call on or address T. H., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, ENGlish; the best City reference from last employer. Address or call R. S., No. 7 East 28th st.

MALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as cook or waiter; can bring good reference. Address Robert, Box No. 204 Times Office.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-two years, lately landed; can do farm-work as done in Ireland; also milk, care of cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good references; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN, who is well accustomed to wait on table, clean silver, tend door, clean furniture, carpets, and mirrors, wash windows and sidewalks, clean shoes, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

THE PRESS.—A LITERARY GENTLEMAN FROM London, author of various published works, is open to an engagement on a New-York or other paper, or as London correspondent. Address "X. Y.," Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young man; is willing to make himself useful at anything; either City or country; very best City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN; UNDERstands the duties of a waiter and butler thoroughly; speaks English fluently; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer; will go at moderate wages; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau de Placement, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer. Inquire at his present employer's, 413 5th av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. Wybert Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Rayner Families.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE WICKED WORLD—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Walter Lennox.

ROBINSON HALL.—MAGICAL ILLUSIONS—INDIAN BOX TRICK—By Prof. Hartz.

EAST-SIDE HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. De Cordova; "Courtship and Marriage."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $20; Fifty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 800 Third av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is understood by those familiar with that part of the City that no one can be found in the Twenty-first Assembly District who voted for GENET last Fall. There was a time when Tammany sent men to the Legislature on returns of votes that had never been cast, but that has been changed, and we are not at liberty to suppose that the returns in this case were fraudulent. If the men who supported this rogue, whose reputation is hardly worse to-day than it was last Fall, had come to their virtue earlier, it would have been better for their own credit and for that of the City.

If the working men of the country are not entirely beyond the reach of reason, they will take care to discountenance the spirit which animated the meeting in Chicago yesterday. This latest demonstration of the demagogues who are striving to lead the laboring classes into the gravest perils is the most pronounced of all their movements. The Chicago meeting boldly demanded what was only hinted at in New-York and Cincinnati. Not content with asking that the city shall furnish them work, they insisted that money and provisions be given to those for whom no work can be found. All this might be excusable, but this meeting was made by the reckless agitators who managed it to go to greater lengths. It was made to advise a combination against capital, a resort to force in case the demands upon the city were refused, and an equitable division of the wealth of the country. The violence of these demagogues is all that prevents them from being dangerous in the present condition of affairs. The sober second thought of the working men must convince them that this advice will, if followed, bring them permanent ruin instead of relieving their present wants. A more excited spirit appears to prevail in Chicago than has been shown elsewhere, but, trusting to the good sense of the laboring classes, we do not share in the apprehension that they will resort to actual violence.

Tammany has discovered that "great public wrongs have been committed by individuals holding high official positions," and proceeds to "congratulate the people of this City and County on the vindication of the law." MORRISSEY, SHANDLEY & CO., are so eager to profess their joy at the conviction of TWEED and GENET that they declare "that our Justices, juries, and attorneys who have been so faithful to society are entitled to the gratitude of all good and honest citizens." Presently we shall have Tammany declaring that the Ring was brought to justice by its unaided efforts. Such a declaration would be entitled to as much respect as those which were made on Saturday night. The people have not forgotten that the present Tammany General Committee is largely composed of men of the SHANDLEY stripe, who fattened on TWEED's bounty when he was in power and turned upon him when he was overthrown. When these men pretend that they have an interest in the cause of reform, or rejoice at the vindication of the law, they deceive nobody. The public understand perfectly well that the most guilty accomplices join most lustily in the cry of stop thief.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is being sharply called to account by some of the Democratic papers of Georgia for his speech on the Salary bill. Georgia Democratic editors are not giants, and Mr. STEPHENS has little trouble in bringing them to confusion on most of their arguments. But he, as well as other Congressmen, will find that the popular condemnation of the Salary act will not be overturned by appeal to precedents. The people have judged this matter for themselves, and the fact that their fathers had different ideas on the subject will not affect them much. They may even be inconsistent with their own previous judgment, but repeal they have set their hearts on, and they will get it.

The *City Record*, as we have more than once pointed out, is neither a model in its arrangement of matter, nor in the method of its management. It absorbs more money than it ought to do, but if it forms an excuse for wasting a few thousand a year, it presents a bulwark against the unnecessary expenditure of hundreds of thousands. The City spends less upon advertising than many business houses within its limits, but every citizen gets ten times the amount of accurate information about its affairs that he did when the Ring was hiring defenders at an expense of over $1,000,000 a year. We have resisted every step which has been taken in the last two Legislatures to restore the lavish expenditure on advertising which prevailed in and before 1871. We shall certainly continue our opposition to any revival of the job during the coming session.

SPAIN AND THE VIRGINIUS.

We do not pay much attention to the rattle-brained news which comes by way of Madrid, and therefore we attach little importance to the stories of the position taken by the Spanish Government in reference to the surrender of the *Virginius*. It is said that Señor CASTELAR has demanded the re-surrender of the vessel. There is no probability in such a tale, but it is quite clear that a serious duty now devolves upon our own Government, no matter what the Spanish authorities may do or say. It must decide whether or not the *Virginius* was really entitled to carry the United States flag. The agents of Spain in Cuban waters acted foolishly in seizing the vessel. That act put them in the wrong to begin with. But the delivery of the vessel to the United States throws the responsibility upon our Government of inquiring into her true *status*. If we are not much mistaken, this inquiry will not occupy a very large space of time. The case is too clear now to admit of prolonged dispute.

We have no doubt whatever that the *Virginius* carried the American flag fraudulently; that she was not only engaged in a filibustering expedition of the grossest kind, but that she was to all intents and purposes an insurgent steamer, belonging to Cubans, and only using the American flag as a blind to cover an illegal expedition. All this, of course, could not be known at first. The Spanish Government has had time to put in its evidence, and of course that evidence would be placed before the Attorney General for examination. From all that we know of it, we should judge that the evidence in question leaves no room for doubt as to the true character of the *Virginius*. She has practiced a cheat upon the United States Government; had no right to carry the American flag; and was engaged in an enterprise which was a distinct violation of law. We have no doubt whatever that these are the facts, and that Attorney General WILLIAMS—whom we believe to be a shrewd and able man in his present office—will give an opinion in accordance with them. Under these circumstances, we submit that our Government cannot, with any justice or propriety, insist upon that salute to our flag which was provided for in the terms of the Protocol. Spain has acted with entire good faith, under circumstances of great trial and difficulty. She had opposition from her own subjects to deal with, in addition to the menaces of the United States. We ought not, on our parts, to be ashamed or afraid to do what is right. We cannot afford to be outdone by Spain in the effort to act according to the requirements of honesty and justice. We have no right to insist upon an apology from her for an act which was provoked by the violation of law perpetrated by persons calling themselves American citizens. We, therefore, hope that our Government will at once waive the formality of a salute from Spain. In giving up the *Virginius*, knowing what we now know, Spain has done all that could be properly demanded, so far as the vessel is concerned.

We cannot, of course, permit other powers to decide as to the right of vessels to carry our flag. That question must be tried by ourselves. But when it *has* been tried, and we find that a fraud has been committed—as in the case of the *Virginius*—we should be acting a shameful part if we went on as if we [illegible] been in the right all through. We ca[illegible]ry on the fraud after its discovery and exposure. Proceedings should undoubtedly be instituted against the *Virginius* on her arrival here, and against the persons who owned her, or fitted her out, or otherwise assisted in the deception practiced upon our Government. This is what is clearly demanded by simple honesty and good faith. It is impossible to suppose that the people of this country would willingly incur the bloodshed and expense incidental to a foreign war at the instigation of foreigners who happen to be living in our midst. They will not go to war to protect or avenge filibustering vessels. The Cuban insurgents have cost us several millions, at a time when money is not overabundant, and they ought to be made to understand now that they cannot be allowed to use this country as a base of operations against Spain. Their stratagems to entrap the United States Government into their support will ruin them if they are not very careful. This question stands apart altogether from sympathies with the cause of Cuban independence, or our natural desire to see slavery abolished in the island. The duty which presses upon us now is the elementary one of dealing toward others as we demand they should deal toward us. We certainly should not allow any foreign power to fit out vessels to land hostile forces on any part of our coasts. Even the *Alabama* never tried to do that. And for the wrongs actually perpetrated by the *Alabama* we demanded and received redress. We have taken very high ground upon this subject. We are the last nation in the world which can afford to be guilty of bad faith in regard to it. The inviolability of our flag is a thing to be contended for at all times, and to be fought for if necessary. But we cannot allow Cubans, or Fenians, or any other class of discontented foreigners, to drag us into war. The Government acted with great firmness in insisting upon its rights recently. It should now act with equal firmness in punishing offenses against its own laws, and in dealing honorably with Spain. No nation need be ashamed of doing what is right.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

There surely never was a blinder and more unreasoning conservatism than that which is doing its best to drive France into anarchy again. Election tardily follows election for vacant seats in the Assembly, and struggle, intrigue, and threaten as the Cabinet may, the wrong candidates are always returned. In any other country professing the slightest regard for constitutional forms, the unvarying defeat of the official candidates at the polls would be accepted as a proof of popular dissatisfaction with the Government policy, and the Cabinet whose existence depends at best on a slight and wavering majority would either boldly sanction an appeal to the country, or change its policy to suit the obvious tendency of public opinion. But the restraints of Parliamentary government are, as yet, in their most rudimentary condition in France. Whatever party is able to seize hold of power in that country considers itself free to push the exercise of that power as far as the support of its immediate supporters will permit. As it is a characteristic of French politicians to find a savage satisfaction in doing the things which will be most painful to their opponents, the extent to which a Government can disregard the opinion of the people is practically only bounded by the possibility of revolution.

During the last few weeks the liberties of France have been trifled with in a way which, were not the country heartily sick of violence, and the Radicals under remarkably good control, would have brought the populace of Paris and Lyons into the streets, and revived the memories of the sanguinary struggle against the reactionary Republic in 1849. Fortunately, the Republicans possess self-restraint enough to cheat their monarchical opponents out of the sweet satisfaction of getting the peasantry on their side by pointing to the lawlessness of the great cities. MACMAHON, certainly, appears perfectly ready to enact the rôle which CHANGARNIER tried to fill, that of "sword of the Assembly" and perpetual President combined.

When the Assembly assumed the right to step into the place of the people whom it no longer represents and elect a President for a so-called Republican State, it was guilty of a gross and palpable usurpation. When it further proceeded to elect a committee of its own members containing a powerful Monarchist majority, to prepare a constitution which France should have no opportunity to modify, but by which it should be held as solemnly bound, the Assembly was simply bringing all constitution-making into contempt, and making the idea of periodic revolution still more familiar to a people already sufficiently conversant with it. Again, when this action was followed up by the introduction of a bill providing for the nomination of Mayors by the central Government, and thus annulling the municipal liberties of France, the Cabinet and the servile majority behind it made it clear that they were resolved to push repression to lengths which even the Empire did not attain during the eclipse of liberty which followed the *coup d'état*. And now that there should be no question about their superior claim to the palm of infamy, the Government has gone back to the days of the Bourbon restoration for precedents under which to attack the right of suffrage. Since the Cabinet of Dukes cannot even succeed in manipulating the voters as M. ROUHER used to do, they are determined to shut out altogether that portion of the electorate which is likely to be most radical. The Empire tampered with but refrained from overthrowing universal suffrage; the "Conservative Republic" is about to demand a property qualification from its citizens, to cheat France out of the results of a generation of political progress, and then probably to complete the preliminaries of revolution by muzzling the press and suspending the right of public assemblage.

The present generation has seen some amazing political experiments. Certainly not the least remarkable of these is now going on in France, and it will be interesting to watch whether the ingenuity of the political operators or the patience of the people will become exhausted first. Even writers like M. JOHN LEMOINNE, who pleaded eloquently of late for the restoration of the Monarchy, find the Decazes-Broglie legislation too much for them. "It is clear," says the *Débats*, "that we are entering on a period of compression and repression; this was inevitable, because it is the necessary condition of irregular Governments to be obliged to defend themselves by exceptional laws." It is added that "established Governments alone can permit the regular play of liberty," but it seems to be forgotten by many intelligent Frenchmen that it is sheer folly to talk about any Government being "established" which does not owe its stability to the consent and respect of the people.

SPURIOUS CHARITIES.

One important service which can be rendered to the public by the new "Bureau of Charities," which is as needful as it is disagreeable, is to expose swindling or useless charities. That there are such in this City all persons experienced in this matter are confident, and yet to ferret them out and expose them is not an easy thing. We have in mind one which has led a struggling, but vigorous, existence for the past ten or twelve years. It has been attacked in the public prints, exposed before a committee of the Legislature and its appropriation refused, examined by the State Board of Charities and denounced in a vigorous report; and yet, after all this, it has secured some most respectable names on its Board of Trustees. A learned Judge went out of the way to commend it, and the State Controller finally paid it its appropriation. It has secured, lately, we observe, its share of the excise funds from the Board of Apportionment.

Now, to investigate and expose such an institution is not an easy undertaking. In the first place every conscientious person fears that if he should injure it, he might unwittingly be wronging the widow and orphan who depend on it, or be blasting the reputation of honest, but perhaps injudicious, persons who manage it. A rumor circulating against a charity is often like one against a woman's character; whether true or false, it is almost equally fatal. Accordingly, persons who doubt, do not like to express or follow up their doubts. Then a charitable institution can cover up its proceedings in such a way that it is very difficult to prove imposture or swindling. The money appears to go for one object, when it really is expended for another. There is something always to show to the public, misery relieved and poverty assisted; but whether what is done corresponds to the money appropriated, is more difficult to ascertain.

The trustees themselves of such an institution, not having time to examine thoroughly its accounts, are frequently deceived in regard to its real character. They see merely the outside of its work, and can hardly judge how real or necessary it is, or whether it corresponds to the cost. The officials collect considerable amounts of money, but there is no check on their putting some of this in their own pockets. In fact, in a charity, as in a bank, there is no absolute check upon peculation but character. It is, therefore, an *a priori* objection to a charitable institution when men of doubtful antecedents and suspicious appearance manage it or work for it. It is certainly one of the most unpleasant experiences in human life that the pure garb of mercy can be worn by swindlers and impostors, and that lucrative livings can be made by charlatans out of the compassion and generosity of the community. It is precisely from such impostors that the Bureau of Charities should, with its other duties, seek to deliver us. They will have the nerve to overhaul these doubtful agencies of benevolence. They will have the intelligence to investigate them, and the boldness to expose.

It is not an agreeable or easy task, but it is one which they have assumed, and must perform. It demands close personal inspection and severe labor, such as few boards are willing to undertake. It is peculiarly needed in this City, where our citizens have so little time to look closely into anything, and where impostors can go on year after year, living on swindling, with little chance of exposure. The only rule for private citizens who have no time to investigate, is to absolutely refuse all appeals of doubtful charities, and stand by those which are well-known, long-tried, and above suspicion. But worse even than bogus charities this Winter will be the itinerant street beggars. Already every compassionate person is besieged with forlorn-looking women who "have not eaten for twenty-four hours," but who will not touch good bread and meat, or lame and dilapidated men who smell of whisky, or groups of ragged persons who evidently pass from door to door, or the professional "revolvers" who want "a shilling for a night's lodging." Most cruel of all is the sight at night of ragged or shivering children, compelled to beg at the doors of theatres by hard parents. If the "Bureau" can only show us how to reject the imposters among these, and to aid the truly needy who suffer in silence, and starve and die in neglected poverty, they will confer a favor on this community which will make all grateful for the existence of such an organization. The "State Board of Charities" ought to help them in getting rid of the rural paupers who now infest our City, though, if we have heard correctly, only one "State pauper" has yet appeared in the new State almshouses. These "revolvers" enjoy City luxuries and excitements during the Winter, like the rest of our citizens. By industry and organization the new board, in this and other directions, can do great services to the City.

STEAM COLLIERS.

The launch of the steamer *Reading*, at Philadelphia, on the 16th of this month, was an occurrence well worthy of attention, not only because of its connection with the subject of the coal trade, but also on account of its general relation to the transportation of heavy freight. The *Reading* is one of six iron steam colliers, of 1,500 tons each, which the well-known firm of CRAMP & SONS have been building for the Reading Railroad Company. The company are building at Chester two smaller vessels for the same purpose, one of 1,200 and the other of 600 tons. They had, previous to the launch of the *Reading*, six steam colliers afloat—two of 1,000, two of 800, and two of 500 tons each. The aggregate capacity of their steam colliers, when those now in process of construction are completed, will, therefore, be 15,400 tons. But this is only a beginning. It is stated—we have no doubt on good authority—that the intention is to increase the number to fifty vessels. We have no definite information as to how large these colliers are to be; but we do not suppose that they will be, on an average, any smaller than those of which we have been speaking. This average multiplied by 50 would give an aggregate of 55,000 tons.

Few problems in regard to transportation by water have, of late years, engaged more attention than that of the comparative cost of carrying heavy freight in steamers and sailing-vessels. It is upon the practical answer which the Reading Railroad Company are able to give this question in their own case, that the success of the experiment which they have been trying will depend. The saving of time by the steamers is, of course, the principal consideration in opposition to that of the greater cheapness, for the time being, of sailing-vessels. But, besides the saving of time, the greater regularity is a matter of high importance. This is especially true in regard to a line that connects with a railroad. With these steamers, a tolerably accurate degree of calculation can be made as to when any one of them will be ready to load at the company's wharves. The exact time when a sailing-vessel that has, for instance, gone with a cargo of coal to a New-England port, may be expected back, is incomparably less definite. In connection with this point, there is one of no small moment in relation to the Delaware River in Winter. One of these colliers would often be but little hindered by ice, which would cause most serious delay to a sailing-vessel in tow of a tug, and which one under canvas could not get through at all. And here we may mention one of the incidental advantages which these colliers will be to Philadelphia. Every steamer that plies to and from that port in Winter helps the ice-boats in keeping the river open. The value, in this respect, to the commerce of the city, of fifty steam colliers making short voyages at tolerably regular intervals, would be incalculable.

The amount of coal shipped by the Reading Railroad from Port Richmond, during the fiscal year recently ended, was 2,266,893 tons. Of this, considerably over one-half went to New-England, nearly a million tons being sent to Massachusetts, and over a hundred and forty thousand tons to Rhode Island. Most of the colliers, therefore, will probably run to New-England ports. The company evidently anticipate, by means of these vessels, a large increase in their shipments to these ports; and, so far as we can judge, their expectations appear to be very well founded.

It may, perhaps, seem like a sudden transition of ideas to turn here to the subject of grain transportation on the lakes. But many of the main principles upon which the success of these colliers depends apply just as much to lake as to ocean navigation, and as much to the carrying of wheat as to the transportation of coal. That these steamers will be well and economically managed, no one who knows what the Reading Railroad is can doubt. They will unquestionably serve to show, in a manner which it will be well worth while for all interested in the subject of cheap transportation carefully to observe, the minimum cost per ton of carrying freight. We cannot, indeed, hope that any set of men can transport wheat on the lakes at as little expense to themselves as the Reading Railroad Company can carry coal in their steamers. The additional price of fuel at the lake ports, the fact that the lake vessels must be idle for some months in cold weather, and a number of other circumstances, will make a difference which cannot in any way be neutralized. But the additional percentage of expense which this difference will occasion can be pretty accurately calculated. At all events, the method of construction and mode of management of these colliers cannot fail, if properly studied, to furnish many useful hints on the important question of bringing farm products as cheaply as possible from the West.

HOP-TONIC.

Those brewers of Massachusetts who have resolved to try every means in their power to evade the Prohibitory law before "pulling up stakes" and removing to other States, are evidently fast approaching the end of their list of inventions. Their latest contribution to "temperance drinks" was of such an innocent character that not even the Constabulary officers, although most of them, doubtless, partook freely of it, suspected that it contained an ingredient that would make it subject to seizure. The Prohibitory law against the sale of ales and lager-beer became more than a law in name, early in the month of May of the present year. The breweries were stopped for a time, but, much to the surprise of those who were waiting for "developments," they very soon began to run on long hours again. Public expectation was on tip-toe to know what new device had been resorted to for providing a beverage for the thirsty that might serve all the purposes of ale, porter, and lager without subjecting the dealers in it to prosecution.

The brewers, as a matter of course, had a direct interest in not prolonging the anxiety, and so it soon came to be known that the "delicious, harmless, invigorating, thirst-allaying, purely-temperance hop-tonic" was to be speedily supplied to the drinking-saloons and drug stores. The month of May had not yet closed when the "hop-tonic" was flowing from thousands of bar-room pumps. From those who have found temporary solace in tankards filled with it, we are told that "it looked innocent enough, but had an aley taste." It was much better than root-beer, and very slightly inferior to lager. The breweries were doing a fine trade, and the dealers had nothing to complain of. Indeed, "hop-tonic" was pretty generally admitted to be the most exhilarating of temperance drinks. Persons who had never taken anything more intoxicating than soda-water were induced to slake their thirst with it during the months of July and August. Whether they continued to imbibe it down to the present month we cannot say.

For nearly seven months the "tonic" was allowed to flow without hindrance, and might continue to flow for an indefinite period, but for the shrewdness of Constabulary Officer BEAL, of Lawrence. He suspected that there was more in the "tonic" than his superiors had been able to discover. Mr. BEAL is a keen observer. He noticed that the greatest drunkards of his time had appeared satisfied with the new drink. That set him to reasoning, with the following result: "If confirmed inebriates can solace themselves with hop-tonic, hop-tonic must have a larger amount of alcohol in it than is generally supposed." Having made this deduction, Mr. BEAL procured samples of the "tonic," and forwarded them for analysis to the State Assayer, who, in due course—very much to his amazement, no doubt—sent a communication to the Chief Constable, to the effect that two of the samples sent by Mr. BEAL contained—"No. 1, 5 7-10 per cent. of alcohol; No. 2, 4 8-10 per cent. of alcohol." The Assayer made the still more startling announcement that the so-called "hop-tonic" was as strong as common ale. Armed with this opinion, Mr. BEAL and his brother officers immediately began a tour of the drinking-saloons. They seized a large quantity of the "tonic." The dealers were so sure that they had not exceeded their duty that they were not in the least disconcerted because of the "raid." The cleverness of the brewers was relied upon to bring them out of the scrape. That it was relied upon in vain the sequel will show. A few days ago, the first of a series of cases in which dealers in the "tonic" were charged with a violation of the Prohibition law came to trial. The letter of the State Assayer was produced in evidence, whereupon the Judge gave each of the offenders the option of paying ten dollars and costs, or go to the House of Correction for twenty days. This, of course, seals the fate of the "hop-tonic," and public expectation is once more on tip-toe to know what device the brewers will try next. It certainly does seem a little strange that the temperance men of Massachusetts were not sharp enough to discover the true character of the "hop-tonic" months ago. Future attempts to deceive them, it is fair to presume, will not be so successful. Indeed, if the brewers could be prevailed upon to take friendly advice, they would give up the contest.

STOCK-JOBBING.

There is a certain class of stock speculators in Wall street whose transactions have never been of the most honorable character. Before the occurrence of the panic in September last, this class was more numerous than it is at present, but it is still formidable enough to disturb the legitimate business of the street. They have no feeling of honor; they possess no sense of justice; in carrying out their plans they care not who suffers, provided they can "bear" the market, and make their speculations profitable to themselves. The panic had scarcely set in when it was seized as a fitting opportunity by these persons to advance their own interests; and when the slightest breath of suspicion was enough to cause a run on the strongest banks, to destroy the credit of the most reputable merchants, or to lower the values of all description of stocks, they covertly put in circulation rumors affecting the stability of well-known banking institutions, reported the suspension of houses which were thoroughly solvent, whispered insinuations against the commercial standing of first-class firms, and made allegations respecting the management of railroad and other companies which in many instances were wholly unfounded. All this was done for the purpose of depressing the market, and enabling the parties interested to reap a rich harvest at the expense of their neighbors.

About five weeks ago a report was extensively circulated that a large defalcation had been discovered in a leading bank in Wall street. The name of the institution was not given, but the rumor was so persistently reiterated for two or three days in succession that many business men really believed that some one of the banks was in trouble, but which they could not tell. This only made matters worse, as one bank after another was suspected, and for days a spirit of uneasiness prevailed in the stock market. But perhaps the most shameful of stock-jobbing operations is that which seeks to destroy the credit of some well-known firm, either to gratify personal malice, or from a desire to take advantage of an uneasy market for the pecuniary interests of unprincipled individuals. There have been many attempts of this nature since the middle of September, in some of which the "operators" have unfortunately been too successful; but the latest of these stock-jobbing operations occurred on Thursday last, when a report was circulated that a well-known and highly-respectable firm in Broadway had suspended payment. The market became at once unsteady, and much uneasiness was felt for some time, until it was ascertained that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumor. How the report originated could not be discovered, and as there was nothing which could give a pretext for the circulation of so unfounded a statement, the prevailing opinion seemed to be that it was done for the purpose of stock-jobbing.

This at least was the opinion of the firm whose good name was impugned, and there seems no reason to doubt it. It is a matter for deep regret that such practices are resorted to. They indicate a low tone of morality among many of our speculators, and tend to bring the legitimate business of the street into disrepute. Those who participate in the circulation of false reports do it so cautiously that it cannot be traced directly to its source, so that it is difficult, if not impossible, to punish these scoundrels as they deserve. They scarcely do so much injury, however, as the *Herald*, which has published from time to time false and exaggerated statements concerning the financial standing of many of our respectable mercantile houses.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CAUSE OF THE COLLISION—AN INVESTIGATION OPENED—FURTHER DETAILS.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 21.—Coroner J. W. Sarjent, of Kennebunk, has opened an inquest on the bodies of the victims of the late railroad disaster. The road authorities will afford every opportunity for an impartial investigation. From the evidence thus far procured it appears that the freight train "W" for the East broke apart at Kennebunk Port, a thick blinding snow-storm prevailing at the time. The train was made up of about forty cars. After breaking, the engineers were compelled to run ahead to keep out of the way of the cars, running wild on a down grade. The engineers reached Kennebunk on time, and notified the telegraph operator and night watchman at that station that their train was blocking the road, and asking the delay of all trains until they could return and clear it. The operator immediately hung out a red light, saying to the engineers that no train would dare go by that. They then returned to secure their train, in order to cross the train from the West at Kennebunk. Shortly after securing the detached cars, a little short of two miles east of Kennebunk, they were met by the train from the West, the snow falling so thick and fast that head-lights were hidden on both trains. Why the train from the West disregarded the warning given at Kennebunk does not yet appear. The witnesses have all been summoned, and the mystery will be unraveled on Monday.

At the time of the collision there were four men on the foremost engine of the up train; the conductor and a friend, besides the engineer and fireman. The conductor's friend was the first to see the engine coming upon them, and leaped, escaping uninjured. The engineer reversed his engine, whistled "on brakes," and also jumped. The conductor and fireman were killed. On the second engine the engineer was thrown sixteen feet into the snow, escaping with a crushed shoulder. The fireman was killed. The men on the down train escaped by jumping. Seven freight cars were smashed up, and others damaged.

THE SPRAGUE MORTGAGE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—Z. Chafee, Trustee under the Sprague mortgage, announces that he is prepared to issue to the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and of A. & W. Sprague, the notes secured by the deed of mortgage bearing date Nov. 1, 1873, in exchange for the obligations of the corporation, and of A. & W. Sprague. He expects that the print-works and all the mills will, in course of a few days, be running full time. The Trustee wishes the creditors to understand that the repeal or the modification of the Bankruptcy act will not alter or in any way affect the purposes of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, or of A. & W. Sprague to pay their creditors in accordance with the terms of their trust deed, and they propose to stand upon that instrument, which devotes all their property to the equal benefit of their creditors.

THE HUDSON AGAIN FREEZING UP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 21.—Reports from the upper Hudson show that ice is forming rapidly again, and as the weather continues cold, it is probable that navigation to Albany will close in a day or two.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

The sixteenth season of concerts and public rehearsals of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society has opened auspiciously. On Saturday night the Academy of Music was filled "from turret to foundation stone" with an audience peculiar to Brooklyn, or at least distinct from the audiences that gather in the New-York theatres and opera-houses, both in respect of sociability and interest in the performance. Mr. Thomas and his admirable orchestra no doubt felt this, and were encouraged accordingly, and rewarded at the close of each of the pieces with applause of the most enthusiastic kind.

The programme was exceedingly rich, and embraced compositions of Raff, Gounod, Beethoven, Berlioz, Ambroise Thomas and Liszt, instrumental and vocal. The symphony No. 3, "Im Walde," by Joachim Raff, with which the concert opened, depicts in music a day in the forest, beginning with the "impressions and sensations" of early morn, and progressing through twilight and night to dawn. The twilight stillness is represented by a dreamy reverie, which leads naturally to the exquisitely fanciful "Dance of the Wood Nymphs," with a light and exhilarating motion and a wealth of ingenious combinations. The night-murmurs and subdued sounds are succeeded by the *fanfare* of the arriving and departing huntsmen, after which the silence that precedes the dawn and the opening activity of the day brings repose to the ear. But "Im Walde," which was grandly interpreted by Mr. Thomas' men, on Saturday, has been played so often in this City, that a detailed notice of its characteristics need not be entered upon. The second number of the programme was the "jewel song" from "Faust." It was sung by Mlle. Torriani, of Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe, the orchestra being under the baton of Mr. S. Behrens. Mlle. Torriani executed her air with her wonted sweetness and freshness of voice, and portrayed the naïve embarrassments of *Marguerite* with as little restraint as the necessity for holding while she sang several sheets of the score, instead of the casket of jewels, permitted.

An intermission of fifteen or twenty minutes between the first and second parts brought the orchestra again on the stage, and the overture, "Coriolanus," (opus 62,) by Beethoven, was recited with unimpeachable correctness and vigor. Then followed a scherzo, by Berlioz, "La Reine Mab, ou la Fée des Songes." As the title indicates, this is a composition of gossamer lightness throughout, in which the violins with muffled strings, and played upon in the highest positions, furnished the groundwork for many fanciful designs. The soft and sibilant tones of the violins produced an effect not unlike that of the buzz of insect wings, and on this foundation the ingenious composer has raised a fairy structure which rings with the merry and capricious gayety of sprites and fays. Without attempting to analyze the music, we may seek to describe the impression which this selection, so exquisitely interpreted by Mr. Thomas' forces, made, as that wrought upon the eye by a moving and luminous curtain of silvery lace, the folds and undulations of which constantly reveal gems of beautiful color and sparkling brilliancy, and knots of fresh and fragrant flowers. The fifth number on the programme secured the return of Mlle. Torriani. She rendered the touching scene from the opera of "Hamlet," sung two seasons ago by Mme. Nilsson. The lady interpreted the music with much pathos, and delivered the concluding portion with intense passion. A repetition was persistently demanded by the audience, and Mlle. Torriani, after twice coming forward and acknowledging the compliment of a recall, returned the third time and repeated the concluding portion of the air. The Hungarian Rhapsody (No. 2) of Liszt brought the evening's entertainment to a termination. The Rhapsody is the product of a luxuriant imagination and of a mastery of the art of writing for an orchestra, and in it the Abbé Liszt seems to have surrendered himself with utter *abandon* to the control of his exuberant fancy. It was, of course, splendidly performed.

It is clear, from the above facts, that in the matter of Philharmonic concerts, Brooklyn is a good deal more fortunate than New-York. The *dilettanti* of our sister city will enjoy throughout this Winter recitals of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, together with solos, instrumental and vocal, such as can be reasonably expected from a liberal board of directors, who are only too glad to avail themselves of the presence in this country of eminent artists. Meanwhile, the Philharmonic Society of New-York will invite its patrons to respectable orchestral rehearsals, and will never bethink itself of engaging, for example, such an artist as M. Maurel, who is a master of the classic répertoire, or M. Wieniawski. To hear any but amateur performers at a Philharmonic concert, New-Yorkers will have to go to Brooklyn.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

"The Man of Honor" is to be acted at Wallack's this evening....At Wood's Museum, Mr. E. L. Davenport will commence a series of performances, appearing first in "Hamlet"....The representations at the Lyceum have once more been suspended. No entertainment will be given there until further notice....The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association played "The Hunchback" and "A Quiet Family," at the Academy of Music Saturday. Mrs. Shook, as usual, distinguished herself as a *comedienne*....A complimentary concert tendered to Mr. Howard Glover, the well-known composer, will take place at Steinway Hall to-morrow. Mr. Glover has for many weeks been prevented from following his profession by severe illness, and it is hoped that the present entertainment may compensate for the material loss resulting from his sickness. An interesting programme is promised....This evening, the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association will give another one of their enjoyable entertainments, at Terrace Garden, for the benefit of the poor of this City. The introductory piece will be the capital comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," and this will be followed by the amusing farce of "A Quiet Family."

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The sale of seats for the three nights and the Saturday matinée performances, promised by Mr. Strakosch's artists, will be commenced this morning. Wednesday "Gli Ugonotti" will be sung.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The nightly repetition of "Parricide" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre is announced. M. Belot's drama has been pruned since its first performance, and the representation proceeds now with unbroken smoothness. "Parricide" is not a model play of its kind, but it is full of incident, and this characteristic is nowadays a most important and uncommon one. Mr. Daly has supplied the piece with so beautiful a stage attire that this trait of the entertainment alone ought to attract for several weeks.

PERSONAL.

The position of professor of the *classe de perfectionnement* in the violin section of the Brussels Conservatory of Music has just now been tendered, in a cable dispatch, to M. Henri Wieniawski. The office is the highest of its order in Europe, for there is no doubt that the Brussels Conservatory has quite outstripped its French rival, and that the traditions of the violinist's art, especially, have been more faithfully preserved and more skillfully transmitted to its pupils than by any other institution of the kind. It is not surprising, therefore, that M. Wieniawski should have decided upon accepting it. He will sail for Europe in the Spring. M. Vieuxtemps, until recently the incumbent of the office, is dangerously ill, and has already, we fancy, offered his resignation. But one successor could have been chosen in his place, and M. Gevaert, the eminent musician who directs the Brussels Conservatory, in appointing M. Wieniawski secured the co-operation of the single artist whose attainments as a classical violinist, delicate imagination and taste, and sympathy with the modern spirit, fitted him above all others for the work to be undertaken. M. Wieniawski will give, before departing, a brief series of concerts in this country. The first, of which we shall have more to say anon, is to occur at Wallack's Theatre, Sunday evening next.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The election of Mr. Booth to the United States Senate was the signal for great rejoicing throughout the State. Judge Hager, anti-railroad candidate, but a Democrat, holds the lead on the balloting for the short term, and, it is believed, will be elected. Mr. Shafter stands second in favor, and Mr. Cole third. The two last named are Republicans.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RUSSIA—BRITISH TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1873.

I understand that Lord Granville has not delayed asking the Russian Government for an explanation of its relations with Khiva, but has not—as indeed was only to be expected—received a very satisfactory answer. It appears that the Czar affects to be highly displeased with Gen. Kauffmann for having unduly extended the range of his operations, so that one or two other expeditions will now be necessary. This is certainly a very neat way of justifying fresh encroachments, while professing to apologise for those which have already been committed. There is a homely saying that, when a workman goes on the roof to mend a broken slate, he usually takes care to break one or two slates on his own account, in order to make more work for another time; and this seems to be the Russian game. Khiva is settled; but in settling Khiva Gen. Kauffmann has contrived to unsettle the Turcomans, and he will now have to go back to finish that and other jobs, which in turn will be sure to provide him with fresh employment. Of course, when the Russians promised that Khiva should not be occupied by their troops, they only meant that it should not be so occupied unless it was necessary. It has been hinted that the Queen's determination not to go to St. Petersburg for the marriage is connected with this misunderstanding; but it has really nothing to do with it. Her Majesty would, I hear, have liked very much to go, but the question was decided by her doctors, and not by her Ministers. It was thought that such a long journey at an inclement season might be dangerous, and the idea was therefore overruled. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their suite, are to start on the 10th January. Prince Leopold, though still very weak, has gone back to Oxford to resume his studies. The Princess Alice, (Princess Louis of Hesse,) who is now at Windsor with the Queen, has not been very well. The loss of her little boy, who fell out of the window of her bedroom at Darmstadt, was a great blow to her, and her first meeting with her brother after the sad event was very painful.

BRITISH TRADE.

The reduction of the bank rate of discount to five per cent., with the prospect of an early decline to four and one-half or four, have, combined with other circumstances, produced a general feeling of cheerfulness and hope. It would now seem that the climax of high prices was reached last year. It is extremely unlikely that wages will fall below the scale at which they at present stand, and the probability is that they will even go up a little further. But there is no prospect of a rise to a point which would really distress employers; and up to that point the gain to the workmen is really a gain to the community. They will be enabled to keep their families in decent comfort, and to procure better food, and they will have a margin for savings which will make it worth while for them to try to save. That a great deal of the money will be spent on drink is certain enough; but experience has shown that a continuance of moderate prosperity is the best check for this evil. While, however, wages are likely to keep up, prices are likely to fall. In the first place, the middle-men will have to be content with smaller profits, and in the next place producers will have to reduce prices, in order to encourage consumption. Their first idea was that they could each put up the prices of their own particular kind of goods because everybody else was putting up prices; but here the consumer stepped in to give them a lesson. They have now discovered that their incomes depend not merely on the percentage of profit but on the quantity of goods that they sell, and that consumption falls off when prices rise beyond a certain point. They have yet further to discover—for the course of instruction is still in progress—that, now consumers have been forced to study economy, consumption will still continue to be less than it was, even though they go back to the former prices. All classes of householders, for example, have come to the conclusion that hitherto there has been a great waste of coal, and that a much smaller quantity can be made to answer their purpose. There are very few middle-class houses in which grates have not been reduced in size or partly filled up so as to hold less coal; patent stoves of different kinds have been tried—the Queen herself has had an American one to experiment with—and artificial fuels have also had a turn. The mistress' vigilant eye on the servant has alone done a good deal to keep down the consumption of coal. The consequence is that the price of coals is gradually coming down, and will probably next Summer not be very much beyond the old rate. Of course this result has been helped on by another cause. The high prices gave a stimulus to coal-mining. Old mines were reopened; new shafts were sunk; searches for coal were pushed on in all directions. Thus, while the demand has been diminishing the supply has been increasing. Taken altogether, it may almost be said that the coal famine has been rather an advantage to the country than otherwise, for there can be no question that, however a large and rapid consumption may suit coal-owners who are in a hurry to realize, economy in consumption is the true rule for the nation at large. And this is the rule which has lately been enforced by the most imperative of all masters, necessity. One proof that the social and commercial vitality of the country has been but slightly affected by the pressure of prices, is to be found in the fact that the traffic on the railways has continued to increase. Last year was an exceptionally good year for the railways—indeed, quite without precedent—but the increase this year over last year is, on the whole, something more than that of last year over the year before.

A POSITIVIST PROPHET.

Mr. Richard Congreve, the high-priest of the British Positivists, has just issued a formal protest against the Ashantee war in the name of the Religion of Humanity. His Encyclical is dated "25 Descartes, 85," which in the Positivist reckoning stands for 1st November, 1873. As you know, the Positivists have an almanac of their own, in which various saviors of humanity are commemorated in the same way as the saints in the Roman Catholic calendar. In fact, Positivism is, to a great extent, only a sort of Popery, with Comte and his mistress in the place of Christ and the Virgin. Mr. Congreve does not flatter his countrymen or take a cheerful view of their future. Wherever an Englishman, he says, has planted himself upon a lower population, that population has been first degraded and then has tended to extinction; but he is glad to state that in India we are doomed to ejectment. He protests against appeals being made to the buccaneering elements in our national disposition, and "loot and dominion dangled before the eyes of our Brookes and Bakers." He suggests that the troops would do well to mutiny rather than engage in such "ignoble butchery" as the attack on the Ashantees, and that the proper course would be to hand over the Fantees and Houssas, when we have bound ourselves to protect the more powerful race, as naturally belonging to the latter, and to offer our support to the Ashantees, instead of fighting them. And then, of course, he has a fling at the Christian religion because its ministers have not yet thought it necessary to preach mutiny to the army. "The true discussion," he says, "lies in this: which of the two, the servants of humanity (*i. e.* the Positivists) or the servants of God can best direct the world's affairs? And no defense of Christian doctrine, by volunteer or official defenders, will be of much avail, if it become patent to the judgment of the many that on all great questions of public morality, be they political, social, or international, no noble teaching comes from the Christian Church; that it stands cold and silent on such topics that no outrage on the simplest human feeling can rouse it from its torpor; nay, worse—that it is but too often ready with acceptance and apology. In England, as elsewhere, the existing moral order is in imminent danger. * * * National and social considerations exercise too strong an influence, and the religious and moral being disappears in the Englishman." Mr. Congreve has not followed the example of his disciple, Mr. John Morley, who shows his contempt for his Maker by spelling his name with a small g.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND COL. GORDON.

Before any one was appointed to the command of the Ashantee expedition, it was strongly urged upon the Government that they should give it to Colonel, otherwise "Chinese," Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, who had greatly distinguished himself in China as the chief of the Imperialist "Ever Victorious Army" during the Taeping mutiny. It was beyond question that Gordon, by his personal influence, had done marvelous things with a weak and undisciplined force. He got his men to do what no other person, native or foreigner, had ever before got them to do; they almost worshiped him as a superior being, and, if he had been so minded, he might perhaps have founded a new religion. When he returned home he was appointed to the obscure task of superintending the building of a small river-side fort near the mouth of the Thames, and afterward he was sent abroad with a small Consular appointment on the Danube. This was the best sort of work which could be found for this remarkable man. But why? The only reason I have ever heard alleged is that he is an officer of a scientific corps. He had the misfortune to be an engineer, and not a cavalry or infantry officer—if he had even been "a gunner" it would not have been so bad. But for an officer of engineers to presume to command troops in the field, and even to be a commander in chief, was too much for the military authorities. The scientific corps have always been non-purchase corps—that is to say, officers could not buy their promotion; and, therefore, they were suffered to be filled with common people, and it was deemed necessary that they should be made to know their place. Gen. Napier, who led the Abyssinian expedition, is an engineer, but it was only by the accident of his being in command of the troops in India, which were to be sent to Africa, that he obtained this position, and the Duke of Cambridge did his best to get him superseded. It is known that Gen. Napier abused his position by displaying great skill, and encouraging the world to believe that scientific education does not altogether spoil a soldier. Now for another engineer to do the same thing would have been dreadful. So Gordon was sent to the Danube, and Sir Garnet, a purchase officer, was sent to the Gold Coast. It appears, however, that Sir Garnet, though an able and accomplished officer, does not get on very well with his native levies, and it is impossible not to think of what Gordon might have done under similar circumstances. It is clear that the great thing, not only for the present, but the future, is to discipline the friendly natives, and enable them to take care of themselves. And for this work "Chinese Gordon" would have been the very man. It seems, nevertheless, that he is destined for other work than consular duties on the Danube, for he has just accepted from the Khédive the command of the exploring expedition, which has hitherto been under Sir S. Baker. This is doubly to be regretted; first, because such a man should not be lost to the service of his own country; and, second, because the Khédive's expedition is rather an equivocal one.

THE NEW OATH OF OFFICERS.

Under the purchase system officers were required to make a solemn declaration that they had not paid more than the regulation price, but this condition was universally ignored, although the declaration was made all the same. Now that purchase has been abolished, there is to be another form of declaration, and it is to be hoped that it will not be broken. On transfer, promotion, or restoration from half to full pay, an officer will have to declare, on his "honor as an officer and a gentleman," that no money has been or will be paid to him or on his behalf in connection with the transaction. Where there is an exchange an officer may pay or receive the fair and reasonable expenses incurred thereby, but the amount must be stated in the declaration.

GOSSIP.

Among miscellaneous gossip, I may mention that there is some talk of making Sir Moses Montefiore and Baron Rothschild Peers of the realm. But before this is attempted a proposal will be made to the House of Lords to modify the oath of allegiance which has to be taken on entering that assembly, so as to assimilate it to that in the House of Commons, which can be taken by a Jew. The omitted words are "on the true faith of a Christian." The correspondent of the *Times* at Cartagena—whose courageous conduct and brilliant letters have excited so much admiration—is Mr. Charles Austin, who went with the Abyssinian expedition for the same journal, and was also their correspondent in Paris during the two sieges by the Germans and the troops of the Assembly. There is an agitation in London against the use of asphalt pavement for the roadway, in consequence of the accidents to horses. The new adaptation of the "Marriage of Figaro" for the English stage is only moderately successful—partly because the original meaning of the piece has in a great degree passed away, and partly because the principal parts—the barber and page—are indifferently represented. Beaumarchais insisted that the page should be played by a woman; but at the Olympic a man takes the part. There is a sort of game of change-corners among managers of theatres just now. Miss Litton, of the Court, goes to the Adelphi, and Mr. Hingston, of the Opera Comique, is to be manager of the new Criterion Theatre, in Spiers & Pond's restaurant, with Mr. Byron as a sort of literary right-hand man.

J. H. F.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Grace Greenwood is the lecturer of the Galaxy course to-morrow evening.

A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given to-night at the Church of the Disciples.

A Christmas concert by the Trinity Glee Club will be given this evening at the Trinity School Building.

A complimentary concert to Mr. Howard Glover will take place to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall.

Dr. Felix Adler delivers one of his course of six lectures on Saturday evening at Lyric Hall. The title of the lecture is "Martyrs and Martyrdom."

Mr. De Cordova lectures to-night at East-Side Hall in connection with the Yorkville branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"Courtship and Marriage."

Gen. James H. Simpson, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, will read a paper to-morrow evening on "Aztec Ruins Explored by Him in New-Mexico, and upon Vasquez Di Cornado's March in Search of the Seven Cities of Cibala." The paper will be read at a special meeting of the American Geographical Society, held at their rooms in the Cooper Institute.

A CURIOUS CASE OF LARCENY.

Charles R. Schultz, residing at the corner of Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $30 from Mr. Samuel S. Derrickson, of No. 14 Willow place. It appears the prisoner, who acts as an agent for his mother, a lady of considerable property, was invited by Mr. Derrickson, who is a friend of Schultz's, into his rooms. After talking together some time Mr. Derickson left the room for a few minutes, when on his return he found that his pocket-book, containing the $30, had disappeared from the table where he had left it. He accused the prisoner of being the thief. Schultz denied the charge, and struck at the complainant with his cane, after which a struggle ensued, but the prisoner was held until an officer was summoned, who took him to the First Precinct Station-house. Upon searching his captive the officer found the stolen money in his possession.

A BROOKLYN CHURCH BURNED.

FIRE DISCOVERED AT THE CLOSE OF THE SERVICES.

The First Baptist Church, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, Brooklyn, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. The fire was first discovered as the congregation were about leaving the building. In fact, they had all left the body of the church, and but a few were acquainted with the danger they had escaped. It appears, so far as can be learned from those connected with the management, that at the close of the services which had been conducted by Rev. J. E. Cleaver, of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, that the janitor proceeded, as usual, to turn off the gas from the metre, when it was discovered that a hollow wooden column, close by the organ in the southwest corner of the gallery, was in flames. It is supposed that it caught fire from a leakage in a gas pipe which ran through it. The steam fire-engines and a large staff of firemen were promptly on hand, but owing to an evident want of proper command and directions, the fire was allowed to gain such a strong hold, that after efforts were totally unable to check it before the whole edifice was completely gutted. In fact, worse bungling has scarcely ever been exhibited in the treatment of a fire. As it was found that there was no hope of saving the contents of the church, the whole efforts of the firemen were directed to confining the flames within the burning building, and to prevent them spreading to the adjoining houses. The church which originally stood on the site of that now burned, was totally destroyed by fire some fifteen years ago, but was immediately rebuilt. The congregation of this church had just consolidated with Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, and had recently called their former Pastor to again assume the ministry. They will, therefore, for the present worship in that church. The fire was not subdued until after midnight. During its progress the men of Engine Company No. 8 carried the hose through a house in Liberty street in the rear of the church, and so on to the roof, from which position they were doing good service, when one of their hose burst and flooded the house with water. The same sort of accident occurred at No. 24 Nassau street, which also adjoins the church. The damage to the church, which is insured, will, it is thought, reach $50,000, as nothing but the bare walls remain, with the exception of a few cushions and hymn-books, which were carried out as soon as the fire was discovered. The house of Mr. Fibbert, in Liberty street, as also No. 24 Nassau street, was considerably damaged by water. Both are insured, but in what offices could not be ascertained. The following have been ascertained to be the offices in which insurances were effected on the church: Home, $5,000; Fireman's Trust, $3,400; Montauk, $3,200; Hanover, $5,000; Kings County, $5,000; Long Island, $5,000; American Exchange, $5,000; Lemonia, $5,000; Phenix, $3,350, and Continental, $2,500.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Albert Pike has rented a house in Alexandria, and will hereafter reside there.

Mr. James Lyons has declined the President's nomination for United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

The print-cloth mills in Fall River, Mass., now running on short time, will, it is said, start up on full time on the 29th inst.

The Massachusetts Commissioners offer prizes of $1,500, $1,000, and $500 for the best plan for a State Prison to "accommodate" 1,000 prisoners.

Miss Ella M. Hulett, who has practiced for some time in the Illinois State Courts, has been admitted to the United States District Court in Chicago.

A case, wherein the amount in dispute was originally $200, has been called for trial ten times in an Ohio county court, and the costs already amount to $2,500.

It having been announced that photography is to be taught in the Boston Girls' High School, a practical prosaic man suggests that teaching sewing and cooking would be better.

Mr. Charles E. Pascoe, favorably known as a writer of sketches of "English Life and Character," "Municipal London," &c., has recently resigned the position of foreign editor of the Boston *Globe.*

The match at checkers, in Boston, between Wylie, the English champion, and Young Barker, of Boston, ended in a victory for Wylie, he having won eight games to Barker's one, with thirty-two "drawn."

A convention has been called in Frankfort, Ky., on the 8th of January next, of all those who realize the importance and necessity of a more thorough organization for the suppression of the liquor traffic in that State.

A convict in the Connecticut State Prison was found in possession of a dirk-knife and a revolver and a considerable sum of money on Friday morning. Employes of the prison are suspected of aiding in his attempt to escape.

Two unmarried sisters, who have occupied a good position in society in New-Orleans, are under arrest, charged with setting fire to the house in which they lived. The building and furniture were insured for $25,000.

Rev. Charles Briggs, who was for many years Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, died in Boston on Thursday, at the age of eighty-two years. He was the son of a clergyman, and had several brothers in the same profession.

It is rumored at Springfield, Mass., that the Boston and Albany Railroad Company intend to run some, if not all, of their shops full time after the 1st of January, paying their workmen the old ten-hour price, less fifteen per cent. discount.

About thirty Sea Island cotton-planters attended the recent convention in Charleston, S. C., held to see if anything could be done to relieve the depressed condition of the planting interests. There was much discussion without appreciable results.

Two Kentucky clergymen have been experimenting to see how cheaply a man can support his family. One reports that he does it at $1 a head per week, and the other claims to have given "good, plain food" for ninety cents each member per week.

The members of the Webb family, recently arrested in North Carolina, under suspicion that they were the Benders, who are suspected of committing a number of murders in Kansas, have had an examination and been discharged, no evidence being brought against them.

The Michigan Salt Inspector reports the total amount of salt inspected during the year ending on the 15th inst. at 823,346 barrels, which is a large increase over any previous year. The quality is said to be better than ever before. The duty was $12,350, and the expenses $11,393.

Pacific coast papers now say that Col. Steinberger, who made a voyage to various islands of the Pacific, and brought back the report that the Navigator Islands desire an American protectorate, had no regular commission from the Government, but sailed in the interests of private persons and companies in San Francisco.

As the congregation was leaving a church in Walcott, Ind, on Sunday evening last, a coal-oil lamp exploded, setting fire to the clothing of a girl thirteen years of age. A stampede took place, in which windows were broken out and the doors blocked. While everybody was trying to save himself, the poor girl was fatally burned.

The ladies of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, made an energetic and partly successful movement on the liquor dealers last week. A procession was formed, and the dealers were visited and requested to close up. The *Journal* says that is the intention to keep the ball moving every day for six months, varying the plan of action to suit circumstances.

WORKING MEN'S TROUBLES.

About 150 laborers, engaged on the Midland avenue bridge, over the Bronx River, and the Highland avenue bridge, over Tibbett's Brook, Yonkers, are in an unusual state of excitement over the nonpayment of their wages. The contract for the construction of the bridges was awarded to John Wetherell, of New-York City, for $51,542. The contractor proceeded with the work, and drew $37,500 or thereabouts on account of it. He ran in arrears to the men, and the Commissioners, in order to enable him to settle up with them, advanced him $5,000 over the amount due him. Instead of paying the men with these moneys, he used the greater part of it for some other purpose. Wetherell finally agreed to pay the men on Tuesday last, but failed to put in an appearance. The laborers held several meetings subsequently, and the matter was brought to the notice of the Avenue Commissioners. They endeavored to induce the contractor to settle up with the men and proceed with the work, but he refused. The Commissioners have annulled the contract with him, and will finish the work themselves.

OLD ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

One of the oldest Episcopal churches in this City is St. Clement's, which is situated in Amity street, near the corner of Macdougal. It is built of brown stone in the Gothic style of architecture. The vestibule is surmounted by two octagonal towers on either side of the entrance, in one of which hangs a bell which for the past forty years has summoned the parishioners to divine worship. This bell formerly belonged to St. George's Church, in Beekman street, and bears the inscription "Philip Wade, maker, 1700." After the destruction by fire of St. George's in 1776 the bell passed through various hands, and finally became the property of St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, by whom it was presented to St. Clement's parish in 1830. The church has recently been thoroughly repaired, being closed for the purpose for the past four months, and was reopened for public worship on the 30th of November last. The parish of St. Clement's was organized July 26, 1830, under the rectorship of Rev. Lewis Pintard Bayard, D. D., a clergyman highly esteemed in his day, and whose memory is yet cherished by many with affectionate regard. A tablet erected to his memory occupies a space in the sanctuary. The first services were held in a room in Barrow street. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid July 29, 1830, by Right Rev. Bishop Hobart, and the church was consecrated May 5, 1831, by Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk. Dr. Bayard was succeeded in the rectorship by Rev. Edward N. Mead, D. D., in 1841, who was succeeded by Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D. D., in 1847. The present Rector, Rev. Theodore Eaton, D. D., entered upon the office on the third Sunday in Advent, 1850. With the exception of St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, there were no churches above St. Clement's, when it was erected, and but few dwelling-houses. The houses in the vicinity were the residences of some of the oldest and most wealthy families, and the congregation of St. Clement's was composed chiefly of this class. It has been a matter of surprise to many that the church was placed in its present location in preference to a frontage on Washington square, only a few rods distant, and that a larger space was not secured in order to prevent the encroachment of buildings, which might deprive the church of light and air. The first intention was to place it on the square. That this intention was not adhered to is owing to the fact that the present site was purchased for a somewhat smaller sum than was asked for a frontage on Washington square. The unfortunate effects of this injudicious economy soon were felt, for many prominent and influential members of the parish, dissatisfied with the choice of the locality, withdrew from the membership, and went elsewhere. This is a notable instance of the unwise policy of close calculation of expense in the selection of a site for a church. Had St. Clement's Church been built on the site first proposed, it would have been in a conspicuous position, and in regard to the size of its congregation and the value of its property, it would probably have been in a far better condition than it is at present. About the year 1840 the movement of the population to the upper parts of the City began. Since that time the changes in the membership have been numerous and frequent, and the effect has been to deprive the parish of a certain and steady support, and thus it finds it difficult at times to meet its expenses. With the exception of a few of the old families who yet remain in the neighborhood, the present population consists of families or unmarried people, who are boarding, and liable to remove at any time, and, therefore, not to be depended upon as permanent parishioners, or active workers in the parish. About four months ago the ceiling of the church was discovered to be in an unsafe condition. Accordingly it has been replaced by a new one, rendered more secure by the addition of wooden rafters in the place of the old ones, which were of plaster of Paris. The ceiling and walls have been tinted in pale green and drab and frescoed, the galleries colored in drab, the organ and pews grained, and the church newly carpeted throughout. A new pulpit and chancel-rail have been added. The latter—of oak, supported by iron standards in blue and gilt—was the gift of a wealthy lady parishioner. New bronze chandeliers, with porcelain shades, have replaced the old ones. On the wall, back of the altar, is inscribed, in ecclesiastical letters, the sentence from the "Litany," "By thy cross and passion, good Lord deliver us." The cost of putting the church in its present condition was about $3,500. Of this sum the corporation of Trinity Church donated $2,000, leaving a balance of $1,500 remaining unpaid. The expenses of the parish during the time occupied in repairing the church amount to $1,500, making the total amount of indebtedness $3,000, which the Rector hopes to be able to pay from the offerings of the present and many of the former parishioners on Christmas Day. Many of the foregoing facts were obtained through the courtesy of Dr. Matison, of the *Church Journal.*

OBITUARY.

SIR JOSEPH COWEN.

The cable dispatches this morning contain the announcement of the death of a "radical reformer" and member of the British House of Commons for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sir Joseph Cowen was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Cowen, of Winlaton, Durham, England. He was born in 1800, and was educated for business, in which he seems to have been very active. He was a "coal-owner," and a fire-brick and clay-retort manufacturer. Besides holding various municipal offices, he was for thirteen years Chairman of the Tyne Improvement Commission, of which he was appointed a life member by act of Parliament. In politics he was a "Radical reformer," being in favor of shorter Parliaments, a more equitable apportionment of members to population, the reduction of the county franchise to the same amount as that of the borough, and similar measures. He was first elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1865.

MASONIC ELECTION.

The members of Republic Lodge No. 690, F. and A. M., last Saturday night elected the following officers for the coming year: Master, Warren H. Burgess; Senior Warden, Joseph J. Dowling; Junior Warden, Henry B. Pierce; Treasurer, Bartholomew Brown; Secretary, Joseph W. Stopford; Trustee, Roland G. Brown; Chaplains, Gregory Satterlee and John L. Reid; Senior Deacon, Robert F. Stobo; Junior Deacon, John J. Rosencrans; Masters of Ceremonies, John Q. Reed and Charles W. Farmer; Stewards, Felix M. Stebbins and Augustus L. Heckler; Marshal, William R. Carson; Organist, Richard Clark; Tiler, William Smith; Assistant Tiler, William Brundage.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

State Senator C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Mayor J. T. Spriggs, of Utica, is at the Union Square Hotel.

A. J. Smith, Surveyor General of Montana, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. H. H. Hathorn, member of Congress, of Saratoga, and Ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, member of Congress, of Virginia; Judge E. C. Billings, of New-Orleans, and Gen. P. D. Roddy, of Alabama, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHRISTINE NILSSON TO WEBER.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1873.

Mr. A. Weber:

DEAR SIR: Please accept my best thanks for the *magnificent* Grand Piano that you sent me during my stay in New-York. It is hardly necessary to say that it satisfied me in all respects, and I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments to all my friends. Believe me,

Dear Sir, yours truly,

CHRISTINE NILSSON ROUZAUD.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT AUCTION.

Munn & Cobb, No. 13 Dey street, being about to close the business of their American house, will sell at auction, on Monday, 22d; Tuesday, 23d, and Wednesday, 24th insts., their entire stock of elegant French clocks and bronzes. This is an opportunity that rarely occurs for buying cheaply, and purchasers should avail of it, in view of the approaching holiday season.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. ARNOULD, Confectioner, of No. 17 Wooster st., has opened a branch store at No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st., where candies will be sold at the same price as in Wooster st.—*Advertisement.*

"SAUNDERS," No. 7 Astor House, sells the finest imported Cutlery, Pocket-books, Dressing-cases, and Toilet Articles. Elegant cases of Scissors or Razors and fine Pocket Combination Knives at low prices.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

A FACT.—Dr. Hasbrouck, at No. 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain.—*Advertisement.*

EYE-GLASSES AND SPECTACLES TO STRENGTHEN and improve the sight—Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses of extraordinary power. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A Great Success.

We have this day (Saturday) reached the number of 70,000 patients to whom we have administered Laughing Gas for teeth extraction without pain or accident. Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

For the Holidays

H. T. Wilhelm & Co., No. 1,152 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., sell their entirely new stock of China, Glass, and Earthen-ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, Cutlery, Plated ware, &c., at panic prices.—*Advertisement.*

A pleasure to have teeth extracted at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's. Office, No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cooking Extracts

ARE THE BEST.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Many, Many Years.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, as millions of mothers can testify.

Christmas

should find in every household one of those cheerful servants, a

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE.
Nos. 625 and 1,141 Broadway, New-York.
No. 306 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
No. 8 Newark av., Jersey City.

Extra Dry Cabinet

of
MOET AND CHANDON,
at
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S,
Chambers st., and 42d st. and Broadway.

Champagnes.

AY.
POMMERY & GRENO.
G. H. MUMM & CO.
LOUIS ROEDERER.
PIPER HEIDSICK.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union square.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 7 Murray st., will save your Holiday presents from burglars, sure.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—MACDONOUGH.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, 1873, at St. James' Church, Greenfield, Mass., by Rev. J. H. Waterbury, ROBERT ADAMS, of Philadelphia, and CLARA MACDONOUGH, daughter of the late Capt. Wm. G. Hackstaff, of Middletown, Conn.

MANNY—HOWARTH.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873, by Rev. Wm. Nelson McVicker, of Holy Trinity Church, C. OTTO MANNY, of Yonkers, N. Y., to LIZZIE B. HOWARTH, of Boston, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STOWELL—ESTY.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. D. White, CALVIN D. STOWELL to AMELIA W., daughter of Hon. Edward S. Esty, all of Ithaca, N. Y.

DIED.

BERGEN.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Friday, 19th inst., ELIZA, wife of Adrian Bergen, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, New-Utrecht, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

BETTS.—At Brooklyn, Eastern District, Sunday morning, Dec. 21, MAGGIE H., wife of the late Thomas Betts, and youngest daughter of the late Edward Smylie, of this City.

Funeral will take place from Christ Church, Bedford av., (Rev. Dr. Partridge's,) on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CHETWOOD.—In this City, Dec. 20, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William G. Bull, HENRIETTA EDWARDS CHETWOOD, daughter of the late Hon. William Chetwood, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DELONG.—On Saturday, Dec. 20, of diphtheria, CHARLES A., in the sixth year of his age, youngest son of Delavan and Emily J. Delong.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 257 Jersey av., Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock noon.

DUMONT.—On Saturday evening, the 20th inst., of pneumonia, ROBERT S., eldest son of Robert and Mary B. Dumont, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 47th st. and Madison av., on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

EVERDELL.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 20, MARY BANKER, widow of William Everdell, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, at 10:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 135 East 71st st.

GREENE.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, 19th inst., SAMUEL HUNTINGTON GREENE, second son of the late Job and Lydia Ewing Greene, formerly of Boston, Mass.

His friends and those of his brother, E. D. E. Greene, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 West 46th st., on Monday afternoon, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Boston.

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

HATCH.—On Sunday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M., CHARLOTTE B., beloved wife of Rufus Hatch, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery. A special train will be in readiness after the services.

McMARTIN.—At Rome, Italy, on the 9th of October last, PETER McMARTIN, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

A funeral service will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SCHENCK.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 21, SARAH, wife of John W. Schenck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 41 West 33d st.

SHOTWELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, at Rahway, N. J., ABRAM FREEMAN, youngest son of Abram F. and Mary J. Shotwell.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

WARNER.—In this City, on the 20th inst., GEORGE H. WARNER, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 20, Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, sold a property situate on East Eleventh street, south side, 118 feet east of Avenue B, embracing a lot, 25 by 94.9, with a one-story frame house upon the front thereof, and a three-story brick house in rear, for $3,850, over and above mortgage, with interest amounting to $7,386, making the total price realized $11,236. The purchaser was Aaron Kemp. The proposed sale by the same auctioneer of a house and lot on Delancey street, was adjourned to Saturday, of this week. No other business was transacted.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The market for the first six business days has presented no feature of interest, the public sales at the Exchange being but slimly attended, while on the street, although considerable discussion regarding real estate values is indulged in, but little if anything is doing. The holiday season having arrived, business will continue dull, and as we have before remarked, no activity need be looked for until some little time after the opening of the new year. The total value of City property sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 20, amounts to only $89,310, as against $151,925, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, Dec. 13.

The sale at private contract, by Hall J. How, is reported of a plot of sixteen full lots, eight each, situated respectively on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, south side, 175 feet [illegible] of the Grand Boulevard, for $64,000.

Messrs. Wm. L. Sands and Richard J. Garrettson, formerly connected together in business, have again formed a copartnership as real estate brokers and auctioneers, and opened an office at No. 78 Cedar street, Room No. 1.

THIS WEEK'S PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

But few sales are announced for the present week, and these are, all but one, legal and generally of an unimportant character. The list of such auctions as are to occur, all at the Exchange, is as follows, none being noticed for to-day:

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 24.1 by 90, known as No. 221 East Broadway and No. 200 Clinton street, the property being located on the south-east corner of the streets named. The building has a store on the first floor which is rented at the rate of $800 per annum, and there is a small brick stable on the premises, fronting on Clinton street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 302 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 182 feet east of Eighth avenue, house 40 feet deep.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 18 West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 354.2 feet west of Fifth avenue, lot 20.10 by 98.9.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 102 feet east of Third avenue, lot 25 by 102.2.

By Wilson H. Blackwell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot on East Forty-third street, south side, 130 feet east of Madison avenue, lot 23 by 101.10.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Benedict, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 239 East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 180 feet west of Second avenue, lot 17.10 by 102.2.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Uriah W. Tompkins, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 95.5 feet east of Lexington avenue, lots each 25 by 100.5.

Friday, Dec. 26.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, north-west corner Fifty-third street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue, lot 18.9 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard roof, iron bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue, lot 25 by 125.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a plot of land, in size 70.6 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 354.6 feet east of First avenue, and a plot 75 by 98.9 on East Twenty-third street, 344 feet east of First avenue, in rear of above.

Saturday, Dec. 27.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Grats Nathan, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 61 Irving place, west side, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, lot 25.6 by 100.

By M. R. Conner, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a house and lot on Thompson street, west side, 200 feet north of Spring street, lot 25 by 100.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Delancey street.

The above are all the sales noticed for the week, as far as the same have been brought to our attention.

EXCHANGE SALE, SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 1-story frame house, (front,) 1 3-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, East 11th st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of Avenue B, lot 25x94.9	$11,236

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 19.

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Same property	1,500
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42d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5	25,000
45th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x100.5	46,000
51st st., [illegible] 173 ft. w. of 4th av., 17x100.5	33,000
56th st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of 2d av., 36x100	30,000
61st st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of Madison av., 16x100.5	32,500
98th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.8	40,000
132d st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 5th av., 17.11x 99.11	18,000
Lexington av., s. w. corner 85th st., 102.2x67.3	65,000
2d av., s. w. corner 120th st., 100.10x100.10	30,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

North half Pier No. 23 North River; and a half Pier No. 24 North River	$23,000

LEASE RECORDED.

West st., No. 152, 25½ years, per year	$3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD CHRISTMAS PRESENT is a four-story brown-stone English-basement house in 21st st., near 5th av.; perfect order; will be sold very reasonable; terms easy.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—ON CHOICE STREETS, AT REDUCED figures, several three and four story stone-front houses, replete with every modern convenience and improvement, and in perfect order.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

VALUABLE SEVENTH WARD CORNER.

Four-story brick house, No. 221 East Broadway, corner Clinton st., size, 24x90, with stable on rear; terms very easy. Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROOME ST., CORNER GREENE.—TO LET, first floor and basement, 50x100, in this desirable building; basement 13 feet high, well lighted, and dry; terms easy to a responsible tenant. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house; full size; in 18th st., near 2d avenue. Rent very moderate.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A farm on the east side of the Hudson River, with a good water view, situated between New-York City and Poughkeepsie. Address MERCHANT, Station F, stating price and particulars.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 5, 1870, to A. B. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

HELP WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—TO SELL UNIVERSAL clothes-dampener; something new; important to housekeepers; neat and useful article for dampening clothes; price, 25 cents.
ONDERDONK & CO., No. 405 Grand st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WORKING FARMER and a hard-working wife, without children, by the year. Address, stating age, nation, expectation, Farmer, Box No. 188 Times Office.

SALESMEN WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD men with large acquaintance. Apply by letter.
LEE, TWEEDY & CO.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

$100 PER 100 SHARES, $250 PER $50,000 GOLD.

Stock privileges, gold privileges, (puts and calls,) double privileges in stocks and gold; all contracts negotiated on members of the Exchange or responsible parties. Explanatory circulars, with references, mailed to any address. LAPSLEY & BAGLEY, Brokers, No. 74 Broadway.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager,
Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for the sale to the Trustees of eleven Bonds of the January issue.

Proposals should be directed to R. G. Rolston, President, No. 26 Exchange place, and must be presented on or before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d prox.

R. G. ROLSTON, President
of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873. }

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon; and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will fund all interest on its bonds, up to and including Jan. 1, 1875, into five-year seven per cent. Coupon Bonds, convertible into the Company's First Mortgage Bonds at par, and into the lands of the Company at twenty-five per cent. off from the regular prices.

A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 5th av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, }
(CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1874.

Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK }
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING }
ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANKER'S OR broker's office, by a young man of many year's experience in Wall st.; would be of great service to a new firm just starting; best of references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 119 Times Office.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N.Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
BROKERS AND DEALERS
IN
CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty with this house twenty-two years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. WOLLIKOFFE, Secretary.

$50,000 CASH, READY TO BUY FIRST mortgages on New-York and Brooklyn improved property, of owners only; advances made on commercial paper.

A. T. FITCH & CO., No. 8 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. E. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1874.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have ordered that an interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY Interest for 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1874, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, }
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years; two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.

Interest at the rate of six per cent., commencing on the first of every month.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. }

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING }
ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th of January, 1874.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	155,269 68
ASSETS	305,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873. }

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, }
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON THE capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1873, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1874.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of The Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first Monday of January prox.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1874. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873. }

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., on and after the 15th January next, to stockholders of record, on the 27th inst., from which date to day of payment the transfer-books will be closed. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL, $300,000; SURPLUS, $314,000.

H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND }
HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL }
DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV. }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., }
NO. 70 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, and at the same time the outstanding scrip will be redeemed, with interest, on surrender of the certificates for cancellation.

Transfer book is closed till Jan. 3, 1874.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, }
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN }
RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, }
No. 52 Wall st. }

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1873, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON ROCHester Water Loan Bonds, Three and a half per Centum, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

JNO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
City of Rochester.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said company has been declared, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th inst.

JOHN M. GLIDDON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873. }

INTEREST FOR SIX MONTHS TO 1ST JANuary next, on the Seven per Cent. Certificates of this Company will be paid at this office on the 2d proximo. The transfer-books for said certificates to be closed after the 15th inst. and until the 5th proximo.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d prox. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 70 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Howard, Sanger & Co., fancy goods, No. 105 Chambers st.; C. T. Raynolds & Co., paints, &c., No. 106 Fulton st., &c.

GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, doing a business of $300,000 per annum, and having excellent facilities for extending the same, would treat with a proper party possessed of $40,000 cash, with a view to an interest or otherwise. No immediate heavy profits need be expected. Brokers will please not apply. Address Post Office Box 3,856, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPONSIBILITY AND business experience desires the general supervision, such as building, repairing, renting, collecting, insuring, &c., of one or more estates. Address TRUSTEE, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 35.

AUCTION SALES.

Special Notice—Extra.
Sheriff's Sale.

HENRY B. HERTS begs to call the particular attention of purchasers to a large sale of

Choice Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, Cigars, &c.,

which will take place at the

GRAND CENTRAL SALES-ROOMS,
No. 656 Broadway, near Bond St.,
On Monday, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock.

The goods comprise the entire stock of a large wholesale house, all of the finest quality, and will be sold in lots to suit families and private parties. By order of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy Sheriff.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
MONDAY, Dec. 22,
At 11 o'clock, at our sales-rooms,
Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.
BANKRUPT SALE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
LARGE SALE $30,000 WORTH OF RELIABLE WINES AND LIQUORS,

Imported stock, including G. H. Mumm's and other first-class Champagne; Old Black Warrior and Howard March Macleivar, Old Sandeman Ports; Duff Gordon, Pimartin, Misa, Domecq, and other favorite Sherries; Hennessy, (1844,) Martell, Otard, Sazarac, (1800,) Brandies, imported, in wood or glass; Scotch, Irish, Bourbon, and Rye Whiskies; Holland Gin; Jamaica, Antigua, and Grenada Rums, in casks, cases, demijohns, and in bottles, from shelves—part many years; Old Islay Whisky, imported in cases. Also, very choice reserve stock. The sale will commence with champagne. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

TRAVER & WRIGHT will sell, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 92 Lexington av., near 28th st., parlor suite, gilt and bronze, in silk brocatel, 12 pieces, made in Paris, cost $2,200; seven-octave piano, with stool; French plate pier mirrors and consoles, lambrequins, lace curtains, cornices, bronze figures, china vases, ornaments, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, three rosewood secretary book-cases, large library standard and miscellaneous books, fine engravings, rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, patent sofa beds, tables, chairs, best hair and other mattresses, pillows and bolsters, dining-room and kitchen furniture, glassware, crockery, &c.

HARRIET BUTLER,
THORNDYKE SAUNDERS,
Administrators.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The American National Bank of New-York hereby gives notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each.

Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each.

Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan.

ROBERT SHERRARD, JR., President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., }
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., }
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 15, 1873. }

Under authority granted by the Secretary of War, the undersigned will sell at this office on

JAN. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.,

by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash,

17,472 pounds of TOBACCO.

The tobacco can be seen upon application to this office. M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 22, at 4 P. M., a fine collection of English and American Books, specially adapted for presentation or for preservation in libraries. HOLIDAY SALES on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (MONday,) Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 360 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship California, landing on Pier No. 20 North River.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE I will expose for sale the fixtures and furniture of the grocery store No. 242 2d st., on MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1873, at 9 A. M. HENRY F. REPPER,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.

d1-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 80 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, }
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, } Executors.
ENOCH L. FANCHER, }

n24-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.

CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, }
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.

s21-law6mM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GUSTAVUS A. WIEDENMAYER and GEORGE W. WIEDENMAYER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, No. 663 Broad street, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

R. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
Administrators de bonis non.

d22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK.

SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.

d22-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873. PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.

Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. au4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.

o20-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
Executors.

au25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.

n10-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
Administrator.

jy28-law6mM*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to enter into engagements with owners of steam-ships for the transportation of freight from Portland to St. John and Halifax; also from Portland or Boston to Liverpool and Glasgow. The Grand Trunk Company will agree to furnish cargo for two large steamers a week, either at Portland or Boston, upon through bills of lading from all places in Canada and the Western States for Liverpool or Glasgow, upon divisions of the through rates to be agreed upon. Communications to be addressed to the undersigned. C. J. BRYDGES,
MONTREAL, Dec. 12, 1873. Managing Director.

THE MODEL LETTER, THE ART OF CORRESPONDENCE, as taught by a Professor of English literature, mailed on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address WILLIAM COX, No. 863 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

We have had placed with us, by a LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, an assortment of TOYS, of EUROPEAN and DOMESTIC manufacture. The assortment is LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECTED, and UNUSUALLY FINE, and comprises everything NEW, NOVEL, and ATTRACTIVE in the TOY LINE. The selection having been consigned TO BE DISPOSED of at a SACRIFICE, MUST BE ENTIRELY SOLD BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SILKS.—A handsome SILK DRESS is an APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFT.

COSTUMES.—One of our ELEGANT and WELL-FITTING COSTUMES would be HIGHLY APPRECIATED by ANY LADY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—Either would make a SEASONABLE and SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

DRESS GOODS.—DRESS GOODS in EVERY VARIETY, and UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES offered to make a SUITABLE PRESENT for a VERY SMALL OUTLAY OF MONEY.

FURS AND FUR SETS.—HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS in FURS of all DESCRIPTIONS. Also, superb **SEALSKIN SACQUES AND JACKETS.**

VELVETS.—SILK and CLOAKING VELVETS at PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

LACES AND LACE GOODS.—LACES and LACE GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and variety. The assortment contains GIFTS of the most RECHERCHE CHARACTER, and PECULIARLY ADAPTED to the WANTS OF LADIES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—There is in this department an UNUSUALLY FINE LINE of PRESENTS for gentlemen, to which the ATTENTION OF LADIES is called. Also, Jewelry of the finest grade and quality.

GLOVES.—TREFOUSSE, DESPRES and DENT GLOVES, in assorted shades and colors put up in quantities to suit purchasers.

FURNITURE.—A superb line of Fancy Jardinieres, Etageres, Easels, Fancy Tables Music and other stands, together with a fine assortment of goods in the department suitable for the HOLIDAYS.

UPHOLSTERY.—We have a large assortment of Upholstery Goods, from which many excellent selections for the season can be made.

FANCY GOODS.—A large and carefully selected assortment of Fancy Articles, Fancy Goods, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Bronze and other Ornaments, Card Receivers, Inkstands, Dressing Cases, Perfumery, &c. Also, small wares of every description, all exceedingly appropriate for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

DURING THE EVENINGS OF MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY THE STORES WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, AND MANY NEW, APPROPRIATE AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES DISPLAYED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

NEW--GOOD--CHEAP.

FANS, PORTE-MONNAIES, COMPANIONS, ANTIQUE TIDIES, TOILET BOXES, &c.

10 Per Cent. Discount on All Cash Purchases Made DURING HOLIDAY WEEK!

MILLER & GRANT.

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Merry Christmas!

HAPPY NEW YEAR!
(WHEN IT COMES.)

Twenty-third Annual Greeting.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
NO. 309 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK.
RECEIVE DAILY
EVERYTHING NEW AND DESIRABLE IN DOMESTIC TOYS.
ALSO 100 CASES OF IMPORTED TOYS AND
Wax Dolls! Wax Dolls!
READY TO-DAY.

CHEAPEST OFFERS THIS SEASON—EXAMINE.
OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE HOLIDAYS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Don't go to Ridley's before daylight;
Don't stop all day; don't stay all night.
Buy what you want; take a look round the store;
Then pass on your way and make room for more.
Don't spend all your money at Ridley's to-day,
Though Santa Claus waits there to coax it away;
But go through the City to each store, and then
You'll find your way back to Ridley's again.
Go up on the avenues or down Broadway
If you have money you want to throw away.
But if you have little and want to spend it right,
There's always room at Ridley's till 10 o'clock at night.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
Grand street cross-town line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,

	TOYS,
DOLLS,	FANCY GOODS
CHROMOS,	WRITING DESKS
SWISS CARVINGS,	KINZEY'S.
ALBUMS FROM 25c. UP,	KINZEY'S
BRONZE GOODS.	OPEN EVENINGS.
JEWEL CASES,	KINZEY'S.
WAX DOLLS, 6c. to $10.	KINZEY'S.
BOX TOYS,	KINZEY'S.
MUSIC BOXES.	

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway.
CHINA AND PARIAN GOODS.
CORNER OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.

EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED AT PANIC PRICES.
BLACK GUIPURE YAK, THREAD LACES,
REAL POINT GAZE, VALENCIENNES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES
REAL GUIPURE CAPES, $7, worth $12.
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, COLLARS, SETS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS.
TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1 25, warranted.
SILK TIES AT HALF PRICES.

We are offering the largest stock of Real Laces in the City, at prices that will defy competition.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and basting.

BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

DURING THE
LAST THREE DAYS
We have been making
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN
HOLIDAY GOODS,
And nearly two-thirds
of our immense stock
of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
Has been reduced
from twenty to fifty cents
on the dollar
below
last week's prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.
14th st. and 6th av.

TOYS. TOYS.

DOLLS. DOLLS.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

New Lines of Velvets, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods.
No. 12 Gros Grain Ribbons, ALL SILK, 15c. per yard.
All Silk Black Sash Ribbons, (Gros Grain,) 6-inch wide, 50c. per yard.

KID GLOVES.

Two buttons, every pair warranted, 85c. pair.
1,000 dozen Gents' Kid Gloves, 75c., 85c., and $1.
Gents' Castor Gloves, 75c., $1, and $1 25.
Reyniers. Dog-skin, $1 50 per pair. Reyniers.
100 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Kids, Lined, Fur Tops, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 1 button, 45c. pair.
Ten thousand Ladies' Neck-ties and Scarfs at 20c. and 25c. each, have been sold at one dollar.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
☞ Grand street cross-town line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

NO. 163 CHAMBERS ST. AGAINST THE world for cheap goods. Don't fail to call.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

In watches, diamonds, solid silver-ware, coral and gold jewelry, cuckoo, French and American clocks; great varieties at

FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
Jewelers,
6th av., corner 14th st., and 8th av., corner 18th st.
N. B.—We manufacture our own goods, and retail them at manufacturer's prices.

DEC 1873

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Russia, Wed'day, Jan. 21	Marathon, Saturday, Jan. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Jan. 17, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates. STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 162 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC........SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

LADY LYCETT, Evatt........Saturday, Dec. 20
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper........Saturday, Dec. 27
ARRAGON, Western........Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE........Lemarie........Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT........Lachesnez........Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE........Daure........Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE........Roussan........Saturday, Feb. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, Thomson........Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace........Jan. 3, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Bragg........Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $28, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Moore........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman........Jan. 7.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth........Jan. 14, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price........Jan. 21, 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard........Jan. 28, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $220, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH........Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL........Jan. 30.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS........Dec. 26.
ETNA........Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Trinacria........Wed., Dec. 24 | Ethiopia........Sat., Jan. 3
California........Sat., Dec. 27 | Caledonia........Wed., Jan. 7
Italia........Wed., Dec. 31 | Australia........Sat., Jan. 10

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct)........Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)........Jan. 10

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—TUESDAY, Dec. 23, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City.

DELTA (chartered,)........Dec. 13
PEMBROKE........Jan. 10
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin........$55 currency.
Steerage........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 27 from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 25, at 12 M.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Dec. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 30.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Jan. 6.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 M., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. SAWYER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 9th day of December, 1873, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Benjamin F. Sawyer, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad st., in the City of Newark, N. J., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district,
Per John C. Bailey, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS ALDRIDGE, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 15th day of December, 1873, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Thomas Aldridge, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, in the City of Newark, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per John C. Bailey.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM P. BRECK and WILLIAM B. SCHERMERHORN, composing the firm of Breck and Schermerhorn, carrying on business in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of PHILIP ROSENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Philip Rosenbaum, of the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district,
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.
Michael Jacobs, Attorney, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. BURKE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 John street, in the said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS COPENHAGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Julius Copenhagen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PLYMPTON, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of George S. Plympton, of County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District,
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC B. KLEINERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said court by Isaac B. Kleinert in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 6th day of January, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d15-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George W. Oakley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of December, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d8-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. H. CUSHMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John H. H. Cushman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1873.

LIONEL MOSES, Assignee.

d22-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Oakley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 1st day of December, A. D. 1873.

SAMUEL T. CORLIES, Assignee,
No. 258 Washington street, New-York City.

d8-1aw3wM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

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No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
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MURRAY HILL.—NO. 51 WEST 35TH ST., ENTIRE second floor of elegantly-furnished rooms, with board or private table, en suite or separately; also room for single gentleman; small private family; superior reference.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., rooms on parlor and second floors; also, hall bedrooms, with or without board; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.

Very handsome rooms to let on second and third floors, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 58 WEST 19TH ST.

With board, a second-story front room, dressing, &c., or south room; gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; references.

ROOMS—SINGLY OR EN SUITE, WITH OR WITHOUT board; transient or permanent accommodations. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 508 6th av.; also, rooms for house-keeping.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsome parlor floor, singly or en suite, with or without private table; house and location unexceptionable.

NO. 36 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A splendidly-furnished large room, suitable for two gentlemen; also, small room; moderate prices.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Two or three large, light, elegant rooms on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,

East 20th st.—A suite of front rooms, third floor, for a first-class party, with board; house extra width; location superior.

NO. 99 CLINTON PLACE—A HANDSOME suite of rooms, on parlor floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also desirable rooms on second floor to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 16 WEST 51ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room on third floor, hall bedroom connecting, to let, with board; also, double and single rooms on fourth floor. Best references given.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Second story rooms, southern exposure, ample closet room, handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

A NICE THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM TO let with board to one or two gentlemen; location 45th st., one block from Broadway; terms, $10 and $8 per week. Address B. B., Box No. 118 Times Office.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome parlor, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 31ST ST.—FRONT ROOM AND hall room on second floor; back parlor and single room to let, with board.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

Large sunny room on third floor, southern exposure, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms on second floor with board. References exchanged.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT ON SECOND floor, to gentlemen only. Family strictly private. No. 139 West 15th st. Reference required.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board; excellent table; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite, front, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH st.—Fine floor, with or without private table; also, fourth floor, front; good table; terms moderate.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor to let, with board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; also, a front room in the fourth story; references.

NO. 228 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A bedroom to let to single gentlemen, in a private family.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, at No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 38TH ST.—SECOND-STORY back room to let, with first-class board.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE—ROOM and bedroom, separate or together, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM AND BED-ROOM IN PRIVATE family, without board, for a permanency, by single young gentleman; boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address COUNSELLOR, Box 112 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN American family located between 34th and 50th sts., 2d and 4th avs. Address M., Box No. 146 Times Office, with terms; references given and required.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

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Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
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The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a practical knowledge of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

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School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, OF LONDON, WILL preach a farewell sermon in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, west of Broadway, Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., Pastor, on the evening of Monday, Dec. 22. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Second Annual Grand Ball

IN AID OF THE
New-York Infant Asylum,
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.
Tickets admitting one, price $5.
TO BE HAD OF THE FOLLOWING MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. K. Garrison,
Mrs. Gen. W. S. Hancock,
Mrs. Ysnaga Del Valle,
Mrs. Samuel G. Hyde,
Mrs. Charles C. Leeds,
Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew,
Mrs. Henry Hilton,
Mrs. Richard Schell,
Mrs. William A. Budd,
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Mrs. Thomas B. Musgrave,
Mrs. Gen. H. H. Baxter,
Mrs. Daniel B. Allen,
Mrs. H. H. Croker,
Mrs. L. M. Black,
Mrs. D. A. Hawkins,
Mrs. Joseph Decker,
Mrs. William Tilden,
Mrs. Louis Hargous,
Mrs. S. A. Main,
Mrs. U. S. Grant,
Mrs. John A. Dix,
Mrs. Gen. A. S. Webb,
Miss Alice Sandford,
Mrs. Adolph Rush,
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Mrs. Dr. Marion Sims,
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Mrs. F. P. James,
Mrs. Henri Brene,
Mrs. B. F. Carver,
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Mrs. William C. Whitney,
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Mrs. G. G. Pride,
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Mrs. Watson J. Hildreth,
Mrs. Amos Tenny,
Mrs. Gabriel Kent,
Mrs. John Oakley,
Mrs. Charles A. Morford,
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Mrs. C. F. Blake,
Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock,
Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore, Jr.,
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Mrs. W. B. Shattuck,
Mrs. Claudius L. Monell,
Mrs. Josiah Sutherland,
Mrs. Hudson Hoagland,
Mrs. E. A. Yard,
Mrs. George Wright,
Mrs. Clarence Mortimer,
Mrs. Ames Van Wart,
Mrs. Frank E. Howe,
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Mrs. David Watts,
Miss Kate Field,
Mrs. Charles W. Durant,
Mrs. Jacob Hays,
Mrs. B. H. Van Auken,
Mrs. George V. Hecker.

Gen. U. S. Grant,
Gen. John A. Dix,
Gen. C. A. Arthur,
Hon. Augustus Schell,
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Gen. A. S. Webb,
Mr. Wilson G. Hunt,
Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpool,
Col. John Hay,
Dr. Stephen Smith,
Gen. Sandford,
Col. Emmons Clark,
Hon. Benj. K. Phelps,
Dr. Elisha Harris,
Mr. Whitelaw Reid,
Mr. Geo. W. Scott,
Mr. Henry T. Sloane,
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Mr. James McLean,
Mr. V. Mumford Moore,
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Mr. A. T. Stewart,
Dr. Willard Parker,
Mr. Amos T. Eno,
Mr. Dorman B. Eaton,
Mr. Jackson S. Schultz,
Mr. Charles Ely,
Hon. Fernando Wood,
Dr. Charles Bernacki,
Mr. Charles Watrous,
Mr. Frederick Jones,
Dr. Asch,
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Col. Frank E. Howe,
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Gen. John A. Foster,
Mr. J. E. Fisher,
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THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
CHARITY BALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL
WILL BE GIVEN
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874,
UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, at 8.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Overture to Schiller's "Bride of Messina"........Schumann
Concerto for Violin, "Hungarian"........Joachim
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN.
Symphony No. 5, "Leonore," (new,)........Raff
Theme and variations, } Scherzo, } Finale. } "Septett"........Beethoven
Overture, "Le Carneval Romain"........Berlioz

Season tickets for the remaining FIVE CONCERTS, including reserved seat, $7, can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall. The sale of single tickets will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 and $1 50.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 cents extra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. CHILDREN IN THE WOODS.

"Beautiful Dreams," sung by Miss Victoria Vokes, 40 cents; "Hamlet Smiling in the Vale," sung by the Madrigal Boys, 40 cents; "The Mulligan Guard," song, 40 cents; "The Mulligan Guard Quickstep," 40 cents. Copies mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, (branch store, No. 39 Union square,) New-York.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"The Owl," descriptive song, 40 cents; "Loved Ones Far Away," 40 cents; "The Dew is on the Flower," 40 cents, all by J. R. THOMAS; "Rosebud Dainty and Fair to See," child's song, by A. H. PEASE, 35 cents; "Alone," MILLARD, 40 cents; "With Heart and Soul Galop," F. MULLER, 35 cents; "Aida," by MARZO, $1. Copies mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, (branch store, No. 39 Union square,) New-York.

Pianos and organs to rent, and to sell on installments. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

SEVENTH REGIMENT
CHARITY BALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1874.

The boxes will be sold by auction, at the armory of the regiment, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1874, at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA
will deliver his celebrated lecture
on
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,
at
EAST SIDE HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, (to-night,)
Dec. 22.
Admission, 50 cents.

TABLEAUS! TABLEAUS!! TABLEAUS!!!
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
45th st. and Madison av.

The Committee of the Literary Society would announce a repetition of their grand tableaus and musical entertainment, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1873.

Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

A limited number of tickets will be issued, to be obtained at the Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., the Florence Sewing-machine Company, No. 39 Union square, and at the doors on the evening.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av. and 45th st.—A Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1873, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the North-eastern Dispensary, No. 222 East 59th st., instituted for the relief of the sick poor.

The valuable services of a number of ladies and gentlemen of distinguished musical talent have been secured.

Tickets, 50 cents.

GRACE GREENWOOD
GALAXY COURSE,
Association Hall,
To-morrow Night.

PROF. HARTZ'S MAGICAL ILLUSIONS, INcluding the wonderful "INDIAN BOX TRICK," at Robinson Hall THIS (Monday) EVENING.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A PURE SHERRY.—THE WELL-KNOWN HASTINGS Sherry is highly recommended by physicians as a pure wine-tonic. For sale by Messrs. ROWLEY, Hastings, on Hudson.

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100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT INKING-ROLLERS are superior to any in use. Try them.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
AND
AND
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF
the new play,
the new play,
the new play,
LED
ASTRAY,
written and arranged
expressly for this theatre by DION BOUCICAULT.

THE THEATRE
crowded to the doors
every night.

Seats may now be secured FOUR WEEKS in advance.

THE REIGNING SENSATION!

Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

"A decided and electric success."—"Play-goer," in the Herald.

LED ASTRAY.

"The most entertaining, and will doubtless prove the most popular comedy presented to us since Mr. Robertson ceased writing."—Evening Post.

LED ASTRAY.

"Of all the plays produced in New-York for years, not one equals in interest and morality that upon the boards of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE."—Evening Mail.

LED ASTRAY.

"Seldom, indeed, have we seen a French comedy whose tone is so pure, whose philosophy is so acceptable, whose sentiment is so wholesome, and whose dramatic interest is so well sustained."—The World.

LED ASTRAY.

"An excellent acting piece, performed with spirit and smoothness, and illustrated by a stage attire elegant and tasteful."—The Times.

LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, and Messrs. Chas. R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Winder, and Quigley.

EXTRA MATINEE
ON
CHRISTMAS DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The sale of seats commences THIS (MONDAY) MORNING at 9 o'clock.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for THREE (3) EVENING PERFORMANCES AND ONE (1) MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, prior to departure for Cincinnati, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock.

On this occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, LES HUGUENOTS, with Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINE, Mlle. MARESI, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, AIDA.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, NILSSON'S FAREWELL.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

SATURDAY, Dec. 27, GRAND AIDA MATINEE.

SCALE OF PRICES.—General admission, $2; reserved seats, $1, and $2 extra (according to location); reserved seats, family circle, $1 50; private boxes, first and third rows, $20; private boxes, second row, $16. The sale of seats will commence this (MONDAY) morning at 9 o'clock at the box-office of the Academy of Music; also, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

P. T. BARNUM'S LATEST.

P. T. BARNUM'S HOLIDAY SEASON.
Rink, 3d av. and 63d st.

The great
MILITARY SPECTACLE AND BATTLE SCENE,
Introducing
FIVE HUNDRED MEN AND HORSES!
Thrilling conflict of
BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS,
Illustrating the leading
EPOCH OF OUR NATIONAL HISTORY!
Every night,
ARTILLERY, MUSKETRY AND CANNONADING!
A most exciting and
INTERESTING EQUESTRIAN DRAMA,
Never before
ATTEMPTED UPON EITHER CONTINENT,
Actually costing
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Given
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.
In addition to
GRAND DOUBLE-RING CIRCUS,
Of more than
200 MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTS.
Regular
DAILY ARENIC EXHIBITIONS AT 2 AND 8,
Afternoon and Evening.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.

☞ For brilliant illustration of principal BATTLE SCENE, see DAILY GRAPHIC, Tuesday Dec. 23.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS at 7:45.

*** There will be two matinees here this week, one on CHRISTMAS DAY, and the regular SATURDAY matinee.

HOLIDAY CARNIVAL OF FUN!!!

EVERY NIGHT AND THE MATINEES,

G. L. AND C. K. FOX'S
GRAND, NEW, FRESH, BRIGHT, COMIC TRICK
MERRY CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD,

with all its varied features, fun, and frolic.

JACKLEY TROUPE, MARTENS, Herr LIND, RIGL SISTERS, &c., &c.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24,
FRIDAY, Dec. 26,
at 8 P. M.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY,
at 1:30 P. M.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS;
RESERVED SEATS, 25 CENTS EXTRA;
CHILDREN UNDER NINE, HALF PRICE.
TICKETS AT THE HALL AND
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

ROBINSON HALL,
16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
TWO WEEKS ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 22.

In consequence of the immense excitement caused by M. Hartz's exposure of Spiritualism at Cooper Institute, he will appear as above in his most wonderful magical performance, introducing his reconstructed ANTI-SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS by means of

THE INDIAN BOX

and SPIRITUAL BASKET, (copyright,) which is pronounced infinitely more wonderful than any of the so-called "Spiritual Manifestations" ever witnessed, as it is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE for any one to give a practical solution to this latest mystery.

MATINEES as follows: CHRISTMAS DAY; SATURDAY, Dec. 27; WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31; SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1:30. POPULAR PRICES, 50 cents, including reserved seats, which may be secured at M. Hartz's only store, No. 850 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1873,
At 8 o'clock.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
Mr. HOWARD GLOVER,
THE CELEBRATED BRITISH COMPOSER.

The following eminent artists have kindly tendered their services:

Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART and Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Miss PHILLIS GLOVER, and Miss ANNIE BORIE, (pupil of Mr. Alberto Laurence,) Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, Signor MOROSINI, Mr. CHARLES FRADEL, Mr. GEORGE COLBY, Messrs. WEINLICH, ANTHONY REIFF, and RITZEL, Messrs. RUSSELL GLOVER, HARRY JONES, (pupil of Mr. Alberto Laurence,) and G. CARLBERG.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; admission 50 cents. To be had at Steinway Hall and the principal music stores.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 P. M., will be held a special meeting, at their rooms, in the COOPER INSTITUTE, second floor, east side.

GEN. JAMES H. SIMPSON, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will read a paper on "AZTEC RUINS EXPLORED BY HIM IN NEW-MEXICO, and UPON VASQUEZ DI CORNADO'S MARCH, IN 1540-2, IN SEARCH OF THE SEVEN CITIES OF CIBOLA."

E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

TO-NIGHT—AT DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH, OLD Folks' Concert and Readings. Tickets, 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Sixth week of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
In the COMEDY SERIES.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1873,
WILL
POSITIVELY BE PRESENTED, FOR THE FIRST TIME,
A legitimate comedy, in five acts, imitated from a French subject by Mr. Dion Boucicault, and entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.

ACT 1.—THE SEA-SIDE VILLA OF CATHARINE.

Time—TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Characters:

Raymond Latour, a banker........Mr. J. B. POLK
Catharine, his wife........Miss LAURA ALEXANDER
Her first appearance in New-York.
DE SAULIEU, an invalid, a lodger in Catharine's house........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Dr. Delpeche, a surgeon........Mr. C. F. BROWNE
Anatole Brisebarre, a notary........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Jacquotte, a servant........Miss BLAISDELL

THE ARGUMENT.

How Catharine's boy broke his arm, and was nursed by her invalid lover. How the young merchant visits his anonymous wife. Love in a cottage. The American panic. The separation. How a mask falls and the young wife gazes for the first time on the features of the man she loves.

TWENTY YEARS ARE SUPPOSED TO ELAPSE.

Act 2.

The Marquis de Rosny Latour, an old noble........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
The Countess, his sister........Mrs. PONISI
Brisebarre, a notary, aged fifty-six........Mr. HARRY BECKETT
Jacques De Saulieu, the son of Catharine........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Raymond Latour, a banker, aged forty-eight........Mr. J. B. POLK
Catharine, his wife, the mother of Jacques De Saulieu, aged forty-three........Miss LAURA ALEXANDER
Renee, his niece and ward, his heiress........Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
Gervais, an old butler........Mr. W. J. LEONARD

DRAWING-ROOM IN THE VILLA OF THE MARQUIS.

How two young lovers exchange biographies. The old song and the old story. How the arrival of the Countess frightens everybody but Renee out of their wits. How the proposal of marriage was discussed. How the family lawyer made the proposal, and the dignity of the Countess was disordered. Jacques learns the secret of his life.

ACT 3.—THE LODGINGS OF THE MAN OF HONOR.

How Catharine and Raymond meet after twenty years' separation. Retribution. The duel between the father and son. Jacques fights for his love.

ONE YEAR ELAPSES.

ACT 4.—THE LIBRARY IN THE VILLA ROSNY.

How the old Marquis kept his birth-day. The Serpent Lean and the Great Bear. How the old Noble received his guests, and how they were dispersed. How the Man of Honor finds his level and plays the tables in the last edition of the judgment of Solomon. How the Man of Money makes a corner for himself, and the old Marquis remains master of the situation.

ACT 5.—THE SEA-SIDE VILLA OF CATHARINE.

How false pride sings a Miserere, and true pride sings a "Pæan," "Our Son." The Man of Money and the Man of Honor. In the Game of Life, Hearts are Trumps.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Seats purchased for Saturday night's performance will be transferred to Monday, and Monday to Tuesday. All Parties holding the same will please call at the office and have them changed.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens 7:15; curtain rises 8 o'clock.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

HOLIDAY FESTIVAL JUBILEE OF FUN, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 23, the weird, extraordinary, startling, and grotesque LEGEND OF CHARLES DICKENS, entitled

GABRIEL GRUB,
OR, THE GOBLINS THAT STOLE THE SEXTON.

Dramatized, adapted, and performed by THE MAJILTON AND RAYNOR FAMILIES, assisted by Prof. NELSON AND SONS, the RUSSIAN QUARTET, Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, a selection from the companies of the Olympic and Grand Opera-Houses, and an army of auxiliaries.

DIALOGUE........by........FRED. LYSTER.
MUSIC........by........DAVID BRAHAM.

New scenery and costumes, weird music, supernatural effects, under the supervision of J. J. McCloskey, Charles Majilton, Harry Raynor.

EVERY NIGHT,
commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 23.
WEDNESDAY, CHRISTMAS, AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Previous to the performance of GABRIEL GRUB, each evening,

A PLEASING COMEDIETTA,

introducing to a New-York audience the sprightly and talented soubrette, Miss KATE QUINTON, and the versatile, eccentric comedian Mr. JAMES VINCENT.

HOLIDAY PRICES REDUCED.—Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 30 cents, and reserved seats, orchestra or balcony, $1.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30. Box office open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may be secured ten days in advance. Prices, $1 50, $1, 75c., 50c. Boxes, $15, $12, $10.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

BELOT'S great PARISIAN SENSATION

An Instantaneous Hit!!!

PARRICIDE!!!!
A GREAT SENSATION.

The audience alternately thrilled with emotion and convulsed with genuine LAUGHTER!!!

The most GORGEOUS SCENERY in the City!!!

All the GREAT ARTISTS in the cast!! Including Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Mr. Louis James, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nellie Mortimer, and others.

A RARE TROUPE of Gymnasts in the GREAT CIRCUS SCENE.

*** SPECIAL MATINEE of PARRICIDE on CHRISTMAS DAY at 1:30.

ROBINSON HALL, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Prof. HARTZ'S Illusions and the wonderful Indian Box Trick.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. L. DAVENPORT.

MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1873.

First appearance of the eminent tragedian,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
supported by the gifted artiste,
Mrs. E. B. DAVENPORT,
and entire WOOD'S MUSEUM DRAMATIC COMPANY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in the tragedy of HAMLET.	The Oriental Spectacle, CHERRY and FAIR STAR. New scenery, costumes, &c., and entire company.

Incidental to the spectacle, the following specialties will appear EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:

The song and dance artists, DELEHANTY and HENGLER.
The animal imitator, HERR WILLIS.
The renowned gymnast, Prof. J. J. SHOWLES.
The charming artiste, Miss SAIDEE O'NEIL.
Triple clog dancers, STURGES BROTHERS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 25, 1873.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Three performances in the Lecture Room, MORNING at 11, AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 8.

On exhibition all day, the great Arabian Giant, Col. ROUTH GOSHEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

POPULAR PRICES:

Balcony, $1; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

SECOND WEEK of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Everything New, New Scenes, New Effects.

Read what the New-York Herald says of Kit: "It is not often that a critic can accord unqualified praise to a performance, but the manner in which this truly American drama is presented leaves no room for unfavorable criticism."

GRAND KIT MATINEE, ON X-MAS DAY.

In active preparation a new play by the celebrated dramatist, Adolphe Belot, author of "Article 47," and other successful plays, entitled

LA FEMME DE FEU,

in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will soon appear.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE. REEVE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

WOMAN IN WHITE
WOMAN IN WHITE
WOMAN IN WHITE

WILKIE COLLINS'
Grand dramatization of the
WOMAN IN WHITE.

WYBERT REEVE
WYBERT REEVE.
WYBERT REEVE.

WYBERT REEVE as Count Fosco.
THE MOST THRILLING PLAY
and
WONDERFUL ARTISTIC TRIUMPH
Of the Season.

SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

VOKES
VOKES
VOKES

CHRISTMAS WEEK.
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 1:30.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

THE WICKED WORLD.

Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, Mr. FRANK ROCHE,
Miss IDA SAVORY, Mr. WALTER LENNOX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEC. 22.

RECEPTION, TEMPLAR DRILL AND BALL,
SEMI-CENTENNIAL.
MORTON COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114, 434, 626, 711, and 945 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARRIAGE NOTICE.

BALL OF MORTON COMMANDERY, NO. 4, K. T.

Carriages conveying company to the above ball, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, will enter Irving place from the north and pass out by way of 14th st. and 4th av., taking up their company in the same order. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door. The rates will be $2 for one person, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more, any distance.

EDWARD TYNAN,
Captain Eighteenth Precinct Police.

THE REAL INDIAN BOX AND SPIRITUAL BASKET (copyright) at Robinson Hall THIS (Monday) EVENING by Prof. HARTZ.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.

BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

1873

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INDICTED MEMBERS OF THE RING.

WHEREABOUTS OF COMAN, NORTON, WALSH, AND MILLER.

A TIMES reporter endeavored to find Ex-Alderman Coman yesterday, but was unsuccessful, after a diligent search among the places and localities which he usually frequents. As has been stated in THE TIMES, Coman, Ex-Senator Michael Norton, John H. Walsh, and Ingersoll are jointly indicted for alleged frauds while acting in the capacity of Commissioners of the County Court-house. Ingersoll was punished for another offense, or he would probably be tried on the indictment found against himself and his three associate Commissioners.

THE TIMES reporter, who sought an interview with Coman, visited the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where the Ex-Alderman is to be found nearly every day or evening, and it was stated that he had not been seen there during the day. Sergt. Ryan, on duty at the desk, stated that while off duty on Saturday afternoon he had seen Coman standing on the corner of Centre street and Franklin, and that he had visited the station-house and the Tombs during the day. He could not say what had become of him at night, and for all he knew to the contrary, he might be out of the City. Inquiries were made in a number of other places, but nobody could be found who had seen Coman since Friday. The reporter visited the home of the Ex-Commissioner in Oliver street, and he was informed by a gentleman who came to the door that Coman had been home that day, but was then out, and not expected to return until late at night. He had probably gone, this informant said, to Twenty-third street, and in answer to a question, he said that the reported flight of Mr. Coman was an error, and that he would appear in court when his presence was required. Another visit was made to the neighborhood of the Tombs in the hope of a possible meeting with the Ex-Alderman. No trace of him, however, was discovered, and on inquiry it was ascertained that his principal bondsman, Mr. Morgan Jones, was absent from his house, and had not, as is his usual custom, been to the Sixth Precinct Station-house during the day. It was impossible to obtain any more definite tidings of the Ex-Alderman's whereabouts, and further search for him was abandoned. No trustworthy information could be obtained concerning Ex-Commissioner John H. Walsh, although several persons who profess to know him well say that he will appear to answer the charges against him. Several places that he has been in the habit of frequenting were visited, but nobody could be found who had seen him recently. Ex-Senator Michael Norton was in the City yesterday, and has so far made no effort to escape a trial. In conversation with a TIMES reporter, a short time ago, he said that his crime, if it was one, was that of being in bad company. It is notorious that while the majority of the indicted ex-officials are moneyed men, Norton is poor, and it is avowed by his friends that he has not money enough to leave the City for any length of time, even if he so wished. Geo. S. Miller, the notorious Ring carpenter, against whom there is an indictment for fraudulently obtaining large sums of money from the City, has been missing from his accustomed haunts for over a week. It was reported that he had gone to Europe, but many of his friends stated that he has not crossed the Atlantic, although he is at a safe distance from New-York, and will so remain until there is some chance for him to keep out of prison. No information that he has fled to escape the clutches of the law has reached the District Attorney's office, but a TIMES reporter, who yesterday visited his brown-stone "mansion" in Fifty-sixth street, was informed by an elderly man who came to the door that Mr. Geo. S. Miller was not in town, and he could not tell when he would return or where he is at present located. William Hennessy Cooke, Tweed's Superintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies in the Public Works Department, is also averse to showing himself in public places, and few people are at present cognizant of his whereabouts, although Mr. John Chamberlain, who was his bondsman on the indictment found against him, is supposed to keep track of his movements. Ex-Controller Connolly is safely out of the reach of obtrusive officers, but where, is a mystery to everybody except his relatives, friends, and counsel. The latter say he will appear at the proper time, but since Tweed has been convicted it is generally believed that he will never return to the City to be tried.

The return of E. A. Woodward, Ex-County Auditor, to the City has not yet been verified, and the story is generally discredited in official quarters. It is said that he intends to keep safely out of the way until, as he hopes, he can come back to New-York without fear of conviction.

In the case of Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney Phelps, as published in yesterday's TIMES, says that although Attorney General Barlow has announced his intention to move for a new trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the necessary preparations have been made, it cannot be stated when the trial will take place.

FINE ARTS.

A STATUE OF KOSCIUSZKO FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Polish exiles resident in this country have resolved to perpetuate the memory of their illustrious countryman, Thadeus Kosciusko, by erecting a statue of the hero in Central Park, with the permission of the Park Commissioners. Yesterday we were afforded an opportunity of seeing the model of the statue proposed by Mr. Kwakowski, of this City, at his studio, No. 896 Broadway. Whatever may be thought of the general merits of the work it is certain that the sculptor has not fallen into the too common error of attempting too much. He has represented Kosciusko standing erect, the left hand grasping a standard and the right a sword. The left foot rests upon a rock, the knee being slightly bent. The head is thrown somewhat backward, and the countenance expresses the firmness and determination of a gallant soldier who is about to lead his troops to the charge. The figure is habited in the national Polish costume—a belted tunic, with turn-down collar, pantaloons, and boots reaching to the knee. A cap with fur border, and bearing a small plume of feathers, covers the head. The features, as we are informed, were modeled from portraits of Kosciuszko existing in this country, and they certainly are not those of a handsome man. The face is broad and short, the cheek-bones high, the nose thick and somewhat depressed. Yet there is an air of simplicity, honesty, and candor about the face consistent with the general tenor of the hero's character as it has come down to us.

The general effect of Mr. Kwakowski's work is decidedly favorable. The pose of the figure is natural and graceful, and the drapery is well arranged. We could wish to see rather more strength of expression in the countenance, but this defect will, in all probability, disappear after the bronze has been touched up by the artist.

The figure is eight feet in height, and it is intended to mount it on a granite pedestal similar to that of the Shakespeare statue in the Central Park. This pedestal will be ornamented with bas reliefs, the first representing the Polish arms, the second the meeting of Washington and Kosciusko, and the last the application of the Swiss boy Zeltner to Kosciuszko to be taught the art of war. Zeltner, it will be remembered, afterward rose to the grade of Colonel in one of the foreign armies, and is at the present moment residing in the City of Hoboken, N. J., being now over seventy years of age.

THE HOUSE OF RAPHAEL.

The house at Urbino, in which Raphael was born in the year 1483, has recently been purchased by the Regia Accademia Raffaelo of Urbino, for the sum of 22,674 livres, the contract of sale and purchase being signed in the room in which the great artist was born. It is proposed to use the building as a Museum of Art, and to dedicate it to the memory of Raphael. A large portion of the purchase-money was furnished by an English gentleman, who has been made an honorary member of the Academy, and who is to be lodged in the house of Raphael whenever he chooses to visit Urbino.

THE NEWARK SINKING-FUND COMMISSIONERS.

The last New-Jersey Legislature passed an act consolidating the several Boards of Sinking-fund Commissioners of the City of Newark, and at the meeting of the Common Council, held on Friday night, the new board presented their report, announcing the fact that they had assumed control of the several sinking funds, and showing the condition of their affairs. The Sinking Fund of 1859 had received during the past year from licenses, rents, discount on bonds purchased, and interest on bonds held, $49,859 49, and had purchased in the same time $35,000 in bonds, the accrued interest on which, amounting to $638 50, they paid, leaving a cash balance of $3,220 99. The statement of bonds purchased by this board from 1859 to Dec. 1, 1873, shows that the total purchases were $350,200, not including $50,000 of permanent debt bonds canceled by authority of the Legislature. The Sinking Fund of 1864 reported total receipts to Dec. 1, 1873, of $233,229 38, from taxes and interest on bonds, with which they paid $136,724 28 interest on city bonds, bought $83,000 of city and school bonds, paid $601 24 accrued interest on bonds. The balance in cash turned over was $12,903 86. The bonds purchased by this board amounted to $579,000, which does not include $100,000 volunteer aid bonds, paid June 1, 1872. The Public School Sinking Fund reported the receipts of $56,950 from taxes during the past five years, with which they had retired $56,000 of public-school bonds, and turned over $950 in cash. The total amount of bonds retired by the several Commissioners since 1859 is $979,200, in addition to which there has been $150,000 of bonds paid by legislative enactment, making a total bonded indebtedness canceled by the city of $1,129,200.

KNOWLEDGE OF GOD.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S MORNING SERMON.

The "Knowledge of God" was the subject of Henry Ward Beecher's sermon yesterday morning. That knowledge in itself, he said, was the labor of ages. As in all the sciences and in every school of philosophy, proof has been hindered by wrong methods, so that the sciences began to wane and almost to die with Aristotle because false methods were applied, and it waited for the days of Bacon and the modern school before any advance was made. History was mere fable until the philosophic methods of history were developed, and as the development of science in every department stumbled and blundered under wrong methods, but began to brighten as soon as right methods were discovered, so the knowledge of God had waited through ages for the right method. It was a matter of transcendent importance to every one of us to know Christ and to know how to increase in that knowledge. The fact was that comparatively few persons had any such view or experience of the knowledge of Christ as answered either to the experience of the apostles or that which they aimed at in their preaching, and the question therefore came up with emphasis, "Is Jesus Christ so presented as men may represent the best proofs of faith; are the methods of presentation the wisest and the best?" It was to the consideration of this general subject that he devoted that morning's discourse. To His personal disciples the relation of Christ was one of intense admiration and personal love. In all the glow of enthusiasm that belonged to strong friendship, they loved Jesus during His life, and after the bewilderment of His crucifixion His resurrection became an article of faith. Even then they continued to have an intense personal love for Him. It was the fidelity of a clansman to his chief; it was the enthusiasm of a friend in some high and ennobling friendship. The expectation of seeing Him again, doubtless, increased the intensity of this feeling. It was the whole aim of the apostles to inspire in men this personal love and enthusiasm to the Lord Jesus Christ. Did it exist? Was there an intense inward consciousness of the presence and reality of the power of the Lord Jesus Christ? Was there any such affection as this? The Lord Jesus Christ was the neighbor of a great many persons. Did He, too, dwell in their household? Did He come in and dwell with them—they with Him and He with them? This intense personal love for the Lord Jesus Christ being the beginning of any experience of this kind, it was to it that the apostles directed all their exertion, and hence the first argument was to disabuse the Jewish mind of its prejudices. Much of modern theology had blundered by omitting to take notice of the fact that a great deal in the New Testament was a relative argument to certain national prejudices or notions. We had no such history, no such prejudices, and no such system as the Jews. We had no sacrifice, no altar, no priest. To present Christ to us in the same way as to the Jews would be fruitless, unless by education we raised up an artificial condition, and to a certain extent this had been done. If he went to New-England he would not talk about Marathon but about Bunker Hill: if he went to Louisiana he would not talk about Waterloo but about the battle of New-Orleans. There must be an inspiration that was peculiar to us, to our education, our nature, our minds, for Christ cannot be to us what he was to the Jew. The peculiar philosophy of the apostles was to develop the character of God so as to meet the special nature of the national want, and that must be the case with us. With the Greeks religion was made a matter of philosophy. Later on it was Romanized, and the legal element was introduced into theology. It fell into priestly hands and became an element of power, greater and more imperious than was ever developed on the earth in any other direction. The priest became lord of the soul, and personal liberty died out; men believed in God as the Church believed; the Church believed as they were taught to believe by the imperial few; and so Christ, instead of being presented as standing in personal relations to each man who thought with Him, became the centre of a great system of moral government. One of the most extraordinary epochs of the preacher's life was the hour when the thought dawned on him of a personal Christ separable from theology, separable from salvation and the doctrine of atonement—a living, loving God named Christ, to whom he had the right of approach. That was the revolution of his life, and but for it he should not have been where he was to-day. We had a personal Savior to be studied and learned by us—a Savior to be presented in such a way as to make him personal to us. This was done in part by the great revulsion of the Reformation, but much of it was cumbered with old prejudices still. In the main, in the Protestant theology, Christ was presented as a part of theology, and although Jesus Christ the living God was the glory and the great power, yet the belief was not divested of the accumulations and incrustations of the ages.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

Yesterday was the first anniversary of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Chapel, located in Sixtieth street, between Second and Third avenues. The neat and comfortable little edifice (the seats of which are free) was well filled. The music selected for the occasion was fairly rendered by the chapel choir, the services being principally children's. A sermon was preached by the venerable Bishop of the diocese, Right Rev. Dr. Potter. In his address Dr. Potter spoke of worldly trials and tribulations, and the great sufferings to which Christians are sometimes subjected, the strength which is given them, and the happiness they enjoy in the promises of Christ and His encouragements. Under thier animating influence the Gospel flys over the earth, and light springs out of darkness. The Church, he said, puts on her beautiful garments at the coming of Christmas, in token of her rejoicing, and then it seemed that one could hear the angels singing. Referring to the special occasion of his visit to the chapel, he said that it gave him great pleasure to unite in celebrating the first anniversary of a consecration which he initiated. The parent church (St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street) was also preparing to celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary. His hearers should benefit by the instruction they had received in the chapel during the year. This anniversary day, this opening of the New-Year, was a good time for praise and thanksgiving, a time for good resolves. It was the advent season foreshadowing the second coming of Christ. How had it been with them, he asked, during the year? Had all their duties been fulfilled, and did they, like St. Thomas, give themselves up to the Lord and Savior? Had this advent passing swiftly away turned their thoughts to that second advent on the day of judgment? The first Church of St. Thomas, he said, was built on the corner of Broadway and Houston street. It was at the time considered a bad site, being too far up town. When a student in the General Theological Seminary, many years ago, he left St. Thomas' Church one day and walked up Broadway in company with another. After a while he had left pavements and graded streets behind him, and emerged into the open country, and after passing several road-side inns, he found a mansion where he was to attend a marriage ceremony. About seven years ago he ascertained that his then place of residence in Twenty-fourth street was above the site of the mansion where the marriage took place, the house, which was situated in the country, being located at what is now the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-third street. The present Church of St. Thomas, he said, is still further north of this point, on Fifty-third street, and it has established this chapel in Sixtieth street. He had received the rite of confirmation forty years ago at St. Thomas', corner of Broadway and Houston street, nearly three miles below. Looking backward forty-seven years, he said that not a clergyman of the City at that period was left, but churches and ministers had multiplied. The chapel was surrounded, he said, with a larger population than the old Church of St. Thomas when it was built down town. He was rejoiced to see that the Sunday-school was in such a flourishing condition, and that there were general evidences of prosperity. He had reason to believe that the congregation would have a Pastor who would love it, and be loved. He ended his discourse with an exhortation to his hearers to become earnest Christians. The Sabbath-school of the chapel engaged in interesting exercises in the afternoon, and church services were again held in the chapel in the evening.

On Christmas Day the fiftieth anniversary of the Church of St. Thomas will be commemorated in a special service at the church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, and on the Sunday after Christmas (Holy Innocents' Day) the jubilee sermon will be preached by Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey, and at 3:30 P. M. on the same day a children's festival will take place.

BALLS TO COME.

The ball of the Knights Templar (Morton Commandery No. 4) takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. The preparations which have been made point to the probability that it will prove one of the most brilliant reunions of the season. The occasion which it is intended to celebrate will be the fifteenth anniversary of the formation of the body of Knights Templar. The floral decorations are of great beauty, and due preparation has been made to render the ball in all respects successful. Grafulla's combined dance and promenade bands (comprising 100 pieces) will furnish the music, and the dancing will be preceded by a drill of the Templars, in which several novel movements will be executed for the first time in public. There is an erroneous impression abroad that none but Masons will be admitted. The procurement of tickets is open to any person of respectability who may desire to be present.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment give their annual ball on Wednesday evening at their armory, on Twenty-third street. The preparations are elaborate, and the ball promises to be entirely successful.

The seventeenth annual ball of the Young Men's Association will take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of Jan. 7. The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the Orphan Asylum.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, the ball of the Seventh Regiment will take place at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the poor of the City.

TIFFANY & CO.

Wandering through Tiffany's spacious galleries in Union square and stopping to admire the marble or bronze copies of the antique, a piece of majolica, a Limoges enamel, or a superb set of Henri Deux brass work, it is difficult to realize the fact that one is actually in a place of business and that each and every one of the beautiful objects of art can be your own, if you only have the cash wherewith to pay for it. The feeling is intensified by the variety of different arts represented, and again by the many forms of those varieties. And, as it to add to the illusion, Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have a large chamber fitted up for the display of such specimens as may strike the fancy of their patrons in a way that reminds one of the smaller salons of the Uffizi and the Pitti Palace, and gives them an opportunity of judging how their proposed purchase will look in their own private galleries. But a mere visit to Tiffany's is a lesson—or rather an opportunity for learning one. There the crude or false conceptions of art can be contrasted with the realities, and beauties be reveled in, the very existence of which was hitherto undreamed of. Already the result of what may be fairly termed "Tiffany's system of practical education in art" is to be seen in the salons of our cultured classes. Their galleries have been to Americans what the South Kensington Museum has been to Londoners. This has been a powerful sermon on the beautiful, not only in itself, but in conjunction with the model and the ornamentation of things useful. Though, of course, unable to fill all the void of a want of art museums and galleries, Tiffany & Co. have developed an almost hitherto unborn taste for the correct and the beautiful in the luxurious garniture of our homes, which must, sooner or later, bring about the formation of public collections of works of art, while, in the mean time, their own private collection eases off this void a little by being open to the admiration and the purses of the public.

Never before have Messrs. Tiffany's galleries been so rich in the treasures of modern art as they are to-day. To endeavor to enumerate one tithe of the beautiful bronzes, or specimens of ceramic art is out of the question. A glance at a few of the more important ones is all that limited space will admit of. The readers of THE TIMES must take the text from its columns and go to Tiffany's for the sermon. One of the first attractions is the Duchesse De Colonna's very beautifully-executed and striking bust of Bianca Capello—a bust which excited so much admiration at the recent Vienna Exhibition. The Duchess has been most happy in throwing into the features those characteristics which the tragic history of Bianca and her connection with the Medici would lead us to expect. The mouth is wonderful in its expression of combined passion and firmness, and the eye, so difficult to manage in bronze, is singularly expressive. The casting is superb. The finish is what is known as "from the fire." No tool has touched the face, and the fine grain of the sand mold gives to it a wonderfully soft and fleshy look—as though a pressure of the finger would produce an indentation. This bronze is the more valuable, as there are only three copies of it; one still in the possession of the Duchesse De Colonna, and one each in the possession of the Princesse Mathilde and the French Government respectively. Monsieur Barbedienne, of Paris, did the molding. Near the Bianca is a reproduction in electro of Manvel Laudeil's magnificent work known as the Milton Shield. The original, which was made for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, but is now in the South Kensington Museum, is a delineation of Adam and Eve in Paradise; the broad border being the thrusting out of the rebellious angels from heaven, their rally, and march to attack the heavenly hosts under Michael. It is, perhaps, the finest piece of silver *repousse* work since the days of Benevenuto Cellini, even if it does not surpass the best efforts of that great artist. The central figures of Adam and Eve are exquisite in drawing and pose; while among the falling angels in the border there are a thousand delicious little bits of study, the anatomy and perspective alone being worthy to be a standard of art among tool workers. As a specimen of art the Milton shield is a masterpiece. To the right of the shield is Clessinger's bust of Cleopatra in bronze, and the original marble bust of the Queen of Sheba by the same artist. As works of art they are of a high order; and as works of beauty, who would not fall in love with such a Cleopatra or be profoundly impressed with such a Queen of Sheba. A thoroughly different style of art is represented in the two bronze figures, twenty-eight inches high, of Queen Elizabeth and Marie Stuart by Carrier. Both works (they are companions) were in the Vienna Exhibition, and are marvels of fine molding. The diapering on the trains and petticoats would have been deemed almost impossible but for its having been done, as also the work in the stiff lace ruffles. The work on two very large vases in silver bronze by Barbedienne, will also attract the eyes of the connoisseur. There are two distinct sets of ornamental scroll work covering the body of the vase—one over the other—in the same way that vines creep over trellis-work. This is again one of the wonders of art. In the centre of this unique art chamber are two vases, some thirty-six inches high, in old Cloisiné enamel. The pattern consists of birds and flowers on a pale blue ground. The vases are Chinese, probably 500 years old, and are rare from their entirely uninjured condition, and from there being a pair of them. Another splendid bronze is Falquiere's figure of "a Princess of the House of Pharaoh!" The figure, supposed to be dancing, and playing on a musical instrument, is life-like and full of motion, an impression greatly assisted by the "throw" of the drapery. Apart from the stereotyped sensual look about the ideal Egyptian mouth and eyes, the face is not wanting in beauty. The execution of both sculptor and molder is faultless, and the details of the Egyptian emblems of royalty—the peacock on the forehead, the scarabœus and ibis wings on the belt, and the lotus flower at the feet, are all faithfully rendered. Some Japanese vases, bowls and trays in bronze inlaid with gold, and silver - bronze will attract the notice of the virtuosi, as also will some magnificent sets of Barbediennes-Cloissiné enamel, and an exquisite temple-shaped clock in the Henri Deux period, of Limoges enamel. Another feature of the collection is a fine vase and stand, 6 feet high, in *rosso antico* marble, mounted in oxidized silver bronze. Among smaller objects particularly noticeable are a most enticing reproduction of a ewer and stand, 12 inches high, in Limoges enamel, and two lovely caskets, painted on *pâte tendre*, after the Sèvres style, and heavily mounted in gilt bronze.

In the general collection will be noticed many beautiful sets of clocks and candelabras of the period of Louis Treize, Henri Deux, and the Rennaissance, in bronze, copper, and crystal; also, in Florentine, or smoked bronze. A Rennaissance vase and a jardinier in polished copper, in imitation of old wrought metal-work, are very good. The general collection of bronze groups and figures comprises all the classic antiques, from half the original size downward, and a number of Guillemain's unequaled small figures in oxidized silver bronze, and two fine Turkish figures, three feet high, from the Vienna Exhibition, by the same artist. In ceramic art the most notable examples are some Doccia Majolica, two panel-paintings on *fayence*, one of especial beauty; a magnificent *Capo del morte* cabinet, a vase in *fayence* Cloisiné, flowers on a blue ground, like brocaded silk; modern Etruscan vases from Copenhagen, and some splendid paintings by Mussill, Minton's chief artist. For lovers of oddities, there is the collection of reproduced old Flemish stone-work, known as *grès de Flandres.*

ELEVENTH WARD BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

The Eleventh Ward Lodging-house is situated on the extreme eastern verge of the City, overlooking the East River. It is surrounded by gloomy-looking foundries and tall factories, and is in the very last neighborhood in which one would look for an orderly gathering of boys on a Sunday evening. But notwithstanding the uninviting appearance of the locality, the house is a great favorite with the poor street boys of that quarter, and presents on a Sunday evening, when its lights have been turned on and the lads seated in their chapel, as interesting a spectacle as can be found anywhere in the City. Last evening the room was nearly filled with boys, from ten to sixteen years of age. The lesson was taken from the second chapter of St. Luke, and included the first fourteen verses. The singing was a striking feature of the meeting, and is always keenly enjoyed by the boys.

In the absence of Mr. D. Willis James, the meeting was conducted by one of the officers of the Children's Aid Society. To one not acquainted with the life of these homeless lads there is not a more interesting or more profitable way of spending an evening than by attending one of their Sabbath night services. How much good is imparted or how much their lives are influenced by these teachings no one can tell, but their final results must certainly tend to the elevation and moral improvement of those otherwise unbefriended lads.

The Christmas dinner, at the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-house, will be held at 6 o'clock P. M. on Christmas Day, and all interested in such benevolent labor are cordially invited to be present.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

For some time past an understanding has existed between the Pacific Mail Steam-ship and the Union Pacific Railroad Companies, by which a uniform rate has been charged for the transportation of passengers and freight. Recently a joint committee of the two companies held a meeting in relation to the continuance of this arrangement. What transpired at the meeting is not definitely known, but it is now stated upon good authority that the Executive Committee of the steam-ship line has determined to dissolve all heretofore-existing contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad. It is further stated that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will at once commence a suit against the Union Pacific for upward of $100,000, on account of matters growing out of contracts which have until now existed between the two companies. It is understood that in addition to this difficulty the Pacific Mail has again been assessed for taxes to the amount of $150,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sixth anniversary of the Immanuel Sunday-school will be celebrated to-morrow evening in the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

A "raid" will be made this morning on the cellars of the Fourth Ward, which have been pronounced by the Board of Health unfit for human occupation.

The Teutonia Maennerchor, an old German vocal society, gave a musical entertainment at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, which was very well attended.

The clothing-cutters of New-York have appointed a committee to effect an arrangement with those of Williamsburg to resist any attempted reduction of their wages.

The first of a series of billiard matches, in which leading players will be the contestants, commences at No. 14 Union square this evening. Mr. Maurice Daly and M. Francois Ubassy will open the play.

The New-York Turnverein gave an entertainment at the Turn Hall last evening, including vocal and musical exercises by the Turner Liedertafel, and an exhibition of tableaux. There was a large attendance of the friends of the organization.

The annual dinner of the New-England Society will take place this evening. Among the speakers announced to respond to different toasts are Rev. H. W. Beecher, Judge Davis, Judge Brady, J. H. Choate, Mr. Speaker Blaine, Senator Sumner, and J. T. Fields, of Boston.

BROOKLYN.

Matthew McConnor, aged seventy years, who resided alone at No. 164 Twelfth street, was found dead in his bed at 1:45 yesterday afternoon. The Coroner was notified.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning John Wynne, No. 80 Union street, was arrested by Officers Jennings and Cullen, and taken to the Third Precinct, charged with stabbing Wm. Sheehan in the head, inflicting a severe wound. The parties had been on bad terms for some time, and on meeting at the corner of Hicks and Degraw streets commenced the quarrel.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. M. Lucy Sherman has been appointed assistant keeper of the lighthouse at Execution Rocks, in Long Island Sound, at a salary of $400 per annum.

The shipment of oysters from Long Island to the London market has been undertaken. A newly-formed company made their first consignment during the past week, from Freeport.

Mr. George Jenkins, of Cold Spring, while on a scaffolding at the new Methodist church at that place, had his feet entangled in a hoisting rope, and was thrown a distance of about forty feet to the ground, sustaining severe injuries.

The oystermen of Patchogue are numerously signing a petition to the Board of Trustees of the town of Brookhaven, to discontinue leasing lots for planting oysters in Patchogue Bay, after the 1st of April, 1875. The reason alleged is, that the ground most prolific for the natural growth of oysters is staked in, and the petitioners are deprived of the means of gaining a living.

The store of Mr. Theodore Brush, at Stony Brook, was burned, with its contents, about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The fire was not discovered until it had gained such headway that nothing could be saved. The loss on the stock is about $3,000, insured for $2,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford. The building belonged to a widow named Smith, and was valued at $1,000; no insurance.

About $230,000 of the old Newtown debt will soon become due, sixty-two per cent. of which will have to be paid by Long Island City and the balance by the town of Newtown. There are also two years' back interest to be added, besides the interest of 1873, on the entire debt, amounting to about $165,000. The Common Council of Long Island City have as yet made no provision for meeting this indebtedness.

Nathaniel Miller, of Brookhaven, the game-keeper who was arrested for stealing trout from the preserves of the South-side Sportsmen's Club, now in jail at Riverhead, has had fits so severe as to burst both his eyeballs. He has become totally blind. Corey, the horse-thief, lodged in the same jail, is, strangely enough, affected in the same manner, although he has not lost his sight. It is doubtful whether either will recover.

STATEN ISLAND.

The young ladies of the congregations of the different Episcopal churches on the island are at present busily engaged in decorating them for Christmas.

The Richmond County Jail is now nearly vacated. All the prisoners at present committed for over sixty days are sent to the Kings County Penitentiary, where they are boarded for $1 75 per week.

The ferry-boat Westfield, which was run upon the rocks on Wednesday last during the fog, will be floated from the Balance Dock to-day. The damage to her bottom was very slight. She will be immediately placed upon the ferry.

Yesterday William Sommers, Cornelius Turner, and William McVey were arraigned before Justice Collins, at New-Brighton, on the charge of misconduct and Sabbath-breaking about the village, and committed to the County Jail for thirty days each.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual meeting of the New-England Society of Orange will be held to-night at Library Hall.

The second annual charity ball will take place at Kepler's Hall, Jersey City, on Jan. 22, 1874.

The attendance at the Presbyterian Church at Absecom has been so slim of late that the church has been closed.

Joseph Schmidt, residing in New-York, had his horse stolen, while in a drinking-saloon in Jersey City, yesterday.

The Constitutional Commission will meet in Trenton to-morrow to examine the report of the Committee on Revision.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture at the Tabernacle, in Jersey City, to-morrow night, on "Manhood and Money."

A special rendezvous of the New-Jersey Consistory, A. and A. Rite, will be held at Masonic Hall, corner of Pavonia avenue and Erie street, to-night. Officers for the ensuing three years will be elected.

A dog belonging to James Dermody, of Jersey City, made a savage assault, yesterday, upon a citizen. The animal was demanded by the Police authorities. Dermody refused them, and was arrested and fined $20.

Each of the several districts in the town of Lebanon has heretofore provided for the support of the poor within it. It is now proposed to establish a general poor-house for the accommodation of all the poor in the town.

The Woman's Christian Association of Newark has secured rooms over those on Mulberry street occupied by the Relief Committee, and established there an employment bureau for women. The rooms will be opened to-morrow.

Edward Ryan, an employe of the Passaic Zinc Works of Lafayette, was seriously wounded in the head, yesterday, by a blow from a bottle during a row in a low groggery on West Grand street, Jersey City. His assailant is unknown.

The jury in the case of Wm. B. Guild, of the Newark *Journal*, charged with having libeled Corporation Counsel Francis, who retired to liberate upon their verdict at 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, announced yesterday that they were unable to agree, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon were discharged.

The records of the County Penitentiary, since its opening three years ago, show the commitment to the institution of 1,013 persons, of whom 786 were males. The Court of Sessions committed 255, and 758 were sent to the institution from the Police Courts. As to religious faith, 842 were Roman Catholics, 267 Protestants, and 4 Jews. Of the number, 333 understood trades, 310 could neither read nor write, 372 were married, and 309 were natives.

THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.

A meeting of officers of the three Diocesan unions of this vicinity, of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America, the Archdiocese of New-York, the Diocese of Brooklyn, and the Diocese of Newark, was held last evening to take into consideration the best means of protecting the Catholic emigrant from evil influences on landing in this country.

Mr. J. W. O'Brien, National Secretary of the organization, laid before the conference letters from prominent Catholic clergymen in the West urging this action. An interesting letter from Rev. T. M. Smith, of St. Malachi's Church, Cleveland, bearing upon this point was read at the meeting. A letter from Mr. J. J. O'Mahoney, the Union Envoy in Ireland, was also received, detailing the successful spread of the movement in that country and the interest exhibited therein by the priests and bishops. The Academy of Music was decided upon as the next place to hold a demonstration in this city, and Mr. Alexander Patten Farmer, of the Metropolitan Union, was appointed to make preliminary arrangements.

REPORTED BANK ROBBERY IN NEWARK.

Early yesterday morning some Newark detectives arrived in Jersey City, and diligently searched for a number of persons whose descriptions they were possessed of, but whose names were unknown to them. Subsequent inquiries elicited the information that during Saturday night one of the Newark banks had been entered by burglars, and its vaults relieved of $100,000 in funds and available securities. This information, although obtained from one of the visiting officers, was not verified by later inquiries made at Police Head-quarters in Newark. Chief Rogers was reticent regarding the object of the detectives, and professed an entire ignorance of the rumored robbery.

The rumor circulated in Jersey City as it emanated from the Police authorities, who said that a number of men effected an entrance to the bank—the particular institution was not mentioned—and after binding and gagging the night-watchman, the vaults were opened by false keys and the funds and securities abstracted.

For some time past a bitter jealousy has existed between the several local detective forces of the State and a private organization known as the New-Jersey Detective Association, the effect of which is to induce the former, in cases of this kind, to preserve the utmost secrecy until an arrest is made, and thus prevent the private association from dividing the credit of the arrest or the reward for effecting it.

[Advertisement.]

"Christmas comes but once a year," and KNOX'S magnificent stock of fancy Furs, for the ladies, and superb variety of gentlemen's Hats are unrivaled in attractiveness. In purchasing holiday gifts consult KNOX. He will suggest that only which is useful and appropriate, and money expended at either of his stores—No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, or Fifth Avenue Hotel—is money well spent. In selecting your holiday presents, don't forget this pertinent fact.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Exchange quiet; on the United States 60 days' Currency, 77@79 premium; Short Sight, 81@83 premium; 60 days' Gold, 98 premium; Short Sight, 100 premium; on London, 115@117 premium; on Paris, 91@92 premium.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20.—Printing Cloths—The market for 64x64s steady, without material change in prices; 56x60s are stronger upon a bare market; sales of the past week, 106,000 pieces, including 5,000 pieces 56x60s standard at 5½c.; 25,000 do., extra, at 5¼c.; spot at 5⅝c. up to April; 11,000 pieces 64x64s, seconds, at 5⅝c.@5¾c. for thirty days; 15,000 pieces do., good standard, at 5⅞c. for thirty days; 20,000 pieces do., standard, at 6c.; 5,000 pieces do., extra, for January, at 6⅛c.; 20,000 best extra up to February at 6¼c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Havana.—F. Cadwell, C. J. House, James L. Adams, Capt. Childs and wife, George S. Mitchell, Master N. J. Walsh, G. Marsh, W. H. Doron, A. B. Triplett, Mrs. L. N. Jennings, W. B. Orcutt, N. Morrey, W. Ludey, A. Walker, Jas. Harper, James Mahoney, M. Kelley, Frank Fisher, John Morgan, Benj. Adams, M. Conners, M. Donavan, Wm. Greg, F. Adams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:21 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon rises.7:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:59 | Gov. Island.10:48 | Hell Gate.12:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 21.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Dec. 9, in Sombrero Passage, spoke schr. L. A. Farnsworth, from New-York, for St. Martins, 11 ds. out.

Bark Henry Cushman, (Br.,) McDougal, Truro, N. S., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Gazelle, (of Harrington, Me.,) Small, Charente 54 ds., with brandy and wine to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Phebe, Medero, Havana 9 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Charles A. Bovey, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Kennett, Downing, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ganges, Jordon, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. William Denning, Mitchell, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Frank Maria, Wood, Newport.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Newport.

Schr. Huntress, Hall, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Weona, Pendleton, Belfast, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. Conners, Frank, Franklin, with stone.

Schr. L. A. Tollee, Mullen, Norwich.

Schr. Cornelia, Newkirk, Nichols, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Armenia, Cole, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rising Sun, Davis, Boston.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. A. H. Beldon, Harris, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr John Johnson, Monson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate and Lenella, Perry, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. B. Wheaton, Barrett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. N. Miller, Joyce, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. American Gage, Shaw, East Greenwich.

Schr. Delmont, Kane, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. C. Thomas, Crockett, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. William B. Thomas, Winsmore, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Bebabedec, Knowles, Spruce Head, with stone.

Schr. Niagara, Norton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Spencer, Branford.

Schr. M. J. Russell, Eldridge, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Highlander, Wood, Providence.

Schr. Emma Bacon, Wheatly, Providence.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Condaye, Providence.

Schr. Twilight, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Providence.

Schr. Geo. R. Markle, Bishop, Providence.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Robert Pettis, Ellis, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Millie Washburne, Cobb, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Luna, Wells, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie Evans, Willets, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Loon, Hobbs, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Tilerson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London.

Anchored at Hart Island—Brig Fairfield, (Br.,) ——, from Windsor, N. S., via Vineyard Haven.

Sld. S. S. Galley, of Lorne, for London.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; bark Kate Harding, from Bremen; schrs. Lehman Blew, from Philadelphia; Rebecca M. Smith, from Philadelphia; Adair F. Bonney, from Philadelphia; H. B. McCauley, from Philadelphia; David Ames, from New-York; bark King Oscar, from Bristol, Eng. Sld. steamers James Adger, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 21.—The brig Mary Rice, from Rio, for Baltimore, is reported ashore on Cape Henry.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 21.—Arr. bark Embla, from Havre; steam-ships Worcester, from Boston; General Barnes, from New-York; bark Amelia, from Matanzas; schrs. Emma D. Finney, from New-York; C. I. Johnson, from Woodshole; Cephas Starrett, from Charleston; Nellie S. Jewell, from Baltimore; Stephen G. Hart, from Portland.

Below.—Two schrs.

Sld. steam-ships Somerset, for Providence; Oriental, for Boston; schr. Jennie Stout, for New-York.

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